MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JANUARY 1983

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- The Israeli steering committee for the negotiations has decided that Israel will ask for certain changes in the latest U.S. proposal on the agenda issue, Jerusalem radio reported. However, a Lebanese source cited by Beirut radio declared that if Israel does not accept the U.S. proposal as amended by Lebanon, the Lebanese delegation to the forthcoming talks at Qiryat Shemona will return immediately to Beirut. If Israel accepts the proposal, Lebanon will demand that priority be given to the withdrawal issue, the source added. According to a report by IDF Radio, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon stated that Israel will eventually achieve all the agreements it is seeking with Lebanon and that it is not standing with stopwatch in hand.

Security Situation -- Druze and Christian militia exchanged artillery fire in several Ash-Shuf mountain villages south of 'Alayh, according to reports by the clandestine radios Free Lebanon and Voice of Arab Lebanon.

At the end of his visit to Tripoli, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan disclosed that the internal security forces have reinforced their presence in the city, Beirut radio reported. The security forces deployed in several areas that were involved in the clashes and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party militia announced that they will withdraw their gunmen and weapons starting 13 January, according to other reports by the radio.

Israeli-U.S. Relations

The date of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to the United States will be set according to needs and not rumors or gossip, the prime minister's adviser Uri Porat announced in an interview with Jerusalem radio. He dismissed "ridiculous reports" about the date of the visit, asserting that they "were intended only to create a false atmosphere of hysteria about this matter." Porat's remarks came in response to a question concerning reports that the U.S. Administration has made Begin's visit conditional on progress in the negotiations with Lebanon as well as several other factors.

Syria

What the "enemies and defeatists" are calling for is not peace but capitulation to Zionist ambitions, President Hafiz al-Asad declared in a speech reported by Damascus radio. He warned against "hostile schemes" which aim at deluding the Arabs into believing that Israel is unbeatable.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat in Moscow -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, and their respective delegations met in the Kremlin for a "detailed" discussion of Middle East issues, TASS reported. Both sides stressed their determination to strive for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace and noted the importance of Arab unity, TASS added. The two leaders are expected to exchange views on the Fes summit peace plan, according to Algiers Voice of Palestine radio. Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko hosted a dinner for the PLO delegation in the evening, another TASS report noted.

PNC Meeting -- PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar stated that the PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting chaired by Yasir 'Arafat in Damascus on 16 January to prepare for the PNC session scheduled next month in Algeria, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Yasir 'Arafat announced that the PNC session will discuss the military situation and the latest developments in Lebanon, the work of the Fes summit committee, and the organization of future activities, Algeirs Voice of Palestine radio reported citing an 'Arafat interview with AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine.

Arab-UK Relations

Britain and the Arab countries have reached a compromise solution regarding the PLO's representation on the Fes summit committee which stipulates that Britain will officially welcome the entire committee if the PLO selects a representative who is neither a member of the PLO Executive Committee nor a leader of a Palestinian organization, the Ash-Shariqah daily AL-KHALIJ reported citing an "informed" Arab diplomat. However, consultations are continuing amid conflicting British statements over whether the Arab delegation would actually be welcomed, Riyadh radio noted. The radio accused Britain of formulating a "policy of procrastination" in an effort to absorb Arab indignation and warned that such a stand only increases the difficulties of finding a solution. The British Government has acted improperly and is undermining "any sign of hope" that a compromise will be reached, KUNA declared. A PLO official told KUNA that intensive Arab contacts in the past few days have resulted in a firmer Arab stand toward Britain.

Egypt

Soviet Economic Delegation -- A Soviet economic delegation will arrive in Cairo "in a few days" to meet with Egyptian economists and discuss increasing economic cooperation in the private and public sectors, reported the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA'.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 009 *13 January 1983*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Interviewed on Lebanon, Reagan Plan [Algiers VOP] A 1
Voice of PLO Views 'Arafat Visit to Moscow A 2
Negotiations With UK for Arab Group's Visit [KUNA] A 3
Palestinian Officials Comment on Meeting in Libya [Damascus] A 3
Palestinian Resistance Conference Opens in Tripoli [JANA] A 4
Jallud, Jabir Attend Session [JANA] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf News Agency Directors Meet in Bahrain C 1
Resolutions Adopted C 1

BAHRAIN

Press Statement Issued on Yaqub Khan Visit C 2

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Mideast Issues [Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 8 Jan] C 2

OMAN

Foreign Minister Meets Pakistani Counterpart C 6
Statement on Pakistani Foreign Minister's Visit C 7

SAUDI ARABIA

Ties With Libya Restored Via 'Direct Contacts' C 8
Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Arrives in Riyadh C 8
Meets With Fahd, Others C 8
Lebanon Discussed at 10 Jan Cabinet Session C 8

PDRY

Defense Minister Leaves on Visit to Libya C 9

EGYPT

President Mubarak Interviewed by NBC Television D 1
Ghali on Lebanon, Reagan Plan, Other Topics D 4
[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 8 Jan]
Ghali: Israeli Invasion Violates Camp David D 9
Kuwaiti Paper: Soviet Economic Delegation To Visit D 9
[AL-ANBA' 11 Jan]
Sudanese Vice President Lagu Departs 11 Jan D 9

IRAQ

Communique: Two Iranian Aircraft Shot Down 12 Jan E 1
Saddam Husayn Receives British Delegation E 1
Haddad Meets Delegation E 1
Delegation Departs E 2

JORDAN

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Meets 12 Jan F 1
[Radio Monte Carlo]
Jordanian Sources Cited on Peace Negotiations [KUNA] F 1
West Bank Figure on Peace Talks, Reagan Plan F 1
[AR-RA'Y 13 Jan]
AD-DUSTUR Welcomes U.S. Mideast 'Practical Moves' F 2

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Confers With Leaders in Tripoli G 1
Al-Wazzan Statement G 1
Karami Hopes Government Will Assist Tripoli G 2
Officials Reportedly Await Change in Situation G 2
Karami Exchanges Messages With Syria's Al-Asad G 3
Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting on Negotiations 13 Jan G 3
President Chairs Cabinet Meeting 12 January G 4
Diplomatic Appointments, Changes G 4
Tripoli Calm; Roads Passable in Mountain Areas G 5
Pierre Al-Jumayyil Scores Arab 'Interference' G 6
[Radio Free Lebanon]
U.S. Military Equipment Arrives in Beirut G 6
Diplomat Killed in Home Near Sidon 10 January G 7
Damascus Quotes Franjiyah on Ties With Syria G 7

SYRIA

Leaders Address Arab Media Conference H 1
Minister on Information H 1
President al-Asad H 1
Al-Asad Receives Iraqi Communist Party Leader H 2
Prime Minister al-Kasm Receives Iranian Minister H 2

ISRAEL

U.S. 'Sources' on Begin-Habib Meeting I 1
Burg on U.S. 'Tactlessness' Over Begin Trip I 1
Porat Comments on Timing of Begin's U.S. Visit I 2
Radio Views Begin's U.S. Trip, Lebanon Talks I 3
Israeli 'Sources' on Changes in Draper's Proposal I 4
Negotiations Begin in Qiryat Shemona 13 January [Beirut] I 4
Beirut Radio on Talks I 5
Agreement on Schedule Reached I 5
More on Agreement I 6
Sharon on Achieving Agreements With Lebanon I 6
HA'ARETZ Report on Prospects of Draper Proposal [12 Jan] I 6
IDF Patrols Near U.S. Marine Positions I 8
[HA'ARETZ 11 Jan]
'AL HAMISHMAR Predicts Split in Phalange [11 Jan] I 8
Estimates on Husayn Joining Peace Process I 9
[DAVAR 12 Jan]
Minister Shamir Quoted on Husayn, Negotiations I 9
[KOTERET RASHIT 12 Jan]
More Shamir Comments [YOMAN HASHAVU'A 14 Jan] I 10
President Navon Says Peace With Egypt 'Frozen' I 10
'Military Sources' on Peace Treaty in Sinai I 11
Further Report I 11
Foreign Ministry on Tabah Staying Israeli I 11
['AL HAMISHMAR 12 Jan]
Official Criticizes Relations With Egypt I 12
Begin Will Not Submit Summary to Commission I 12
[HA'ARETZ 12 Jan]
El Al Resumes Flights; Difficulties Remain I 12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

GDR's Schuerer Received by Party Official Q 1
Communique on Italian Communist Party Visit Q 1

LIBYA

Fierce Fighting Continues in Chadian Capital Q 2
Reports on Training of African Guerrillas Denied [DPA] Q 2
Tripoli Comments on U.S. Policy Toward Syria Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Proposal Passed to Arab League Q 4

SUDAN

Vice President Returns From Talks in Egypt Q 4
Minister Discusses Palestinian Naval Base Q 4
[AS-SIYASAH 8 Jan]

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Meets With Lebanese Envoys Q 5

EAST AFRICA

TANZANIA

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Visits 11-12 Jan R 1
Arrival in Dar es Salaam R 1
Arrival Statement R 2
Zhao Ziyang, Nyerere Speak R 2
Visits Zanzibar 12 Jan R 2
Lays Foundation Stone R 3

WEST AFRICA

MALI

Diarra, Cuba's Almeida Exchange Toasts T 1
Communique on Visit T 3
Almeida Departure Statement T 6

SENEGAL

Gambian President Arrives for Senegambia Meeting T 6

TOGO

Sons of Former President Implicated in Coup Plot T 7
Exile Group Denies Plot T 7
Message Delivered to Rawlings T 8
Eyadema National Liberation Day Address T 8

UPPER VOLTA

Michel, Ghanaian Official Discuss Border Incidents T 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Diplomatic Ties With PRC Formally Established U 1
Gabon's Rawiri Brings Bongo Message to Dos Santos U 1
LUANDA: S. Africa Plans New Invasion U 2
Captured UNITA Prisoners Admit RSA Training U 2
Skepticism Over Soviet Intentions Reported U 3
ANGOP Refutes Reports of Internal Dissent U 3

LESOTHO

Military Chiefs Deny South Africa's Claim U 5
UN Mission on Maseru Raid Arrives 11 Jan U 6

MOZAMBIQUE

Government Appeals for Drought Relief Aid U 6

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, REAGAN PLAN

LD122120 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The brother-leader, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], stated in an interview with the director of the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine that the PNC will meet in Algeria on 14 February because we consider revolutionary, fighting Algeria to be an indivisible part of our Arab nation and a country which sets an example for our revolution and our people. He said that the PNC's forthcoming session will discuss the military situation, the latest developments in Lebanon, the work of the Arab seven-member committee, and the organization of future activities.

He referred to the conditions the Palestinian people went through during the Beirut battle. He said: Through some American journalists I received a message from the Zionist terrorist, Menahem Begin, in which he asked me to surrender following the siege of the Palestinians. I replied: You besiege Beirut and I will beseige all the world's capitals.

Brother Abu 'Ammar denied he had criticized Arab apathy, affirming that it is a lie and an insult concocted by Israel and its allies. He said, however, for the sake of truth and conscience, that he must say that though the Arab nation was mobilized, some regimes and their allies were paralyzed by pressure and bargaining by Washington.

Regarding the support given by the USSR at the darkest moments of the battle, Abu 'Ammar said that in his opinion that support went beyond that expected in an area in which the USSR's influence is limited and fixed by the Yalta agreements. I cannot say more than that support went beyond what was expected, and what Moscow gave could have led to a world war.

Concerning the negotiations between King Husayn and Washington, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that all he can say at present, pending a deeper study of the results of these negotiations, is that the United States is still opposed to the majority of the basic stands of the Arab nation. He added: I declared at the recent Arab summit conference that Washington has been fiercely fighting our national ambitions. As to Reagan's plan, despite some positive aspects, it refuses the right to self-determination, which is a basic, ideological, and constitutional principle of the United States and the United Nations. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that all trust in the United States has dissipated following the bloody massacres of the Palestinians in West Beirut Palestinian camps, where our sons and babies were killed in a barbaric manner.

Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the attitude of the USSR toward a Middle East settlement. He said that the USSR has clearly and precisely declared its support for the rights of the Palestinian people as affirmed by the United Nations, which include their right to self-determination, the return to their homeland, and the establishment of their own independent state.

As to the United States, Abu 'Ammar said, we have a bitter experience of relations with the U.S. Government. Despite the guarantees it gave us, Washington permitted Tel Aviv to commit terrible crimes against the Palestinian people at the Sabra and Shatila camps.

In an interview with the American NBC television network, Abu 'Ammar referred to the recent congressional decision to increase annual U.S. aid to Tel Aviv. He asked: Was this a present to Israel, a reward for the crimes it committed at Sabra and Shatila, or was it a reward for continuing its policy of annexation and the establishment of new settlements in the occupied Arab territories?

VOICE OF PLO VIEWS 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

JN121851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Unattributed "news analysis"]

[Text] To further entrench the ties of friendship and struggle between the PLO and the progressive forces in the world, particularly the friendly Soviet Union, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is now leading a ranking Palestinian delegation on a visit to Moscow to hold talks with Soviet leaders. This visit has a special importance because it is Abu 'Ammar's first [as heard] to Moscow after the Palestinian revolution's great steadfast stand in Lebanon and the Beirut battle in which that heroic steadfastness was embodied.

In Beirut, the Palestinian leadership, under Brother Abu 'Ammar, successfully led the battle of steadfastness in a manner that drew the attention of its friends, who greatly appreciated the Palestinian revolution's confrontation of the Zionist onslaught backed by multifaceted U.S. military and political aid.

We all recall the cables of solidarity and admiration the late Leonid Brezhnev sent, in which he praised the heroism of the Palestinian fighters, who were highly admired by the Soviet leadership and people. On this occasion, all Palestinian people everywhere express their appreciation of the support rendered by the friendly Soviet Union to the PLO. Our Palestinian people, who rally around their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, hope that their Soviet friends will redouble their support for the PLO, which is continuously struggling against imperialism and Zionism, the enemies of all militant people struggling for their liberation and national independence, particularly our Palestinian people. Therefore, Abu 'Ammar's talks with the Soviet leadership will focus on the current state of affairs in the Middle East, especially since U.S. imperialism and its tool, Israel, believe that this region is under the control of the United States, which they also believe enjoys a position superior to the Soviet Union's. This has led to continued Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian land and to the invasion of Lebanon in accordance with the aggressive desires of Zionism and the United States in peddling the Camp David plot.

The Soviet Union has blamed the Arabs for their fragmentation and disunity. However, the recent Fes summit witnessed a united Arab stand, although limited, on the Middle East and Palestinian cause. Afterward the Arab seven-member committee began its moves on the basis of the Fes summit resolutions. Yet imperialist and Zionist circles insisted on further confirming their antagonism toward the Arab peace process by prolonging the occupation of Lebanon and by constructing more settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Thus it is important for the Soviet Union to move as a superpower in order to prove the significance of its role as a friend of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation in their efforts to prevent the United States from having a unilateral role in the region, depending mainly on the strength of its tool, Israel. Such a role would prevent the establishment of a just and durable peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil.

There is no doubt that, when the Soviet Union receives the leader of the Palestinian revolution, it receives a friend and a staunch struggler against imperialism and Zionism.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UK FOR ARAB GROUP'S VISIT

LD121226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Rabat, Jan 11 (KUNA) -- The Arab seven-man delegation, headed by King Hassan II of Morocco will visit London on February 7, an informed Palestinian official said Tuesday.

The official, who asked to remain anonymous, added that the deposed mayor of Halhul town in the occupied West Bank, Muhammad Milhim, will represent the PLO in the delegation, which will outline to British officials the Arab peace formula adopted at last September's Fes summit conference.

Milhim, according to the official, will take part in all the encounters with the British officials, including the audience with H.M. Queen Elizabeth, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

The Palestinian official described the presence of Muhammad Milhim on the Arab delegation as a "victory for Palestinian diplomacy."

The breakthrough is believed to have been reached during a meeting here last Saturday between Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta and the British ambassador to Morocco, John Cambridge.

A British Foreign Office spokesman has described the meeting as being "positive and useful" and that it should be viewed from the perspective of the visit to London by Moroccan King Hassan.

British circles had repeatedly warned the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher against the deterioration of British relations with the Arab states, particularly after Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Oman had refused to receive the British foreign secretary.

Meanwhile, the same source announced that the Arab seven-man delegation will meet here on January 21 and 22 to prepare for its London visit and to review its previous contacts in Paris, Moscow and Beijing.

The sources added that King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will not attend these meetings as previously scheduled.

The change was made following the re-scheduling of the Arab seven-man delegation's visit to London, they explained, adding "the seven-member committee will meet at the end of its visit to Britain in order to assess the outcome of contacts with British officials."

The meeting, according to the sources, will be attended by the Jordanian monarch and the Palestinian leader and will sum up activities by the delegation in the major world capitals aimed at mustering support for the Arab Mideast peace plan adopted at the Fes Arab summit.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON MEETING IN LIBYA

JN111432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, Ba'th Party National Command member, regional secretary of the Palestinian Ba'th Party organization, and secretary of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards-As'Sa'iqah forces; Comrade Muhammad Khalifah, member of the General Command of the As-Sa'iqah organization and PLO Executive Committee member; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC]; Fadl Sharur, PFLP-GC official spokesman; and Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front, today began a visit of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to reporters, Comrade al-Qadi said that the visit is aimed at meeting with the brother-leaders of the 1 September Revolution, to discuss pan-Arab issues, particularly Palestine. He affirmed that there were Arab sides which launch campaigns aimed at spreading despair and confusion so as to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and impose U.S.-Zionist hegemony over the Arab homeland.

Concluding his statement, Al-Qadi said: We will discuss with our comrades-in-struggle in the Jamahiriyah ways of confronting this plot on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

In a similar statement, Jibril said the visit is the first attempt by Palestinian resistance leaders to meet in the Jamahiriyah. It is a visit aimed at evaluating the events which have beset our nation and at laying down a plan to confront those who are spreading the spirit of despair and collapse, thinking thereby that the masses will forgive them their treason. This meeting, Jibril added, will benefit from previous lessons on the Palestinian and Arab levels, and will arrive at a definite program of struggle in order to confront the next stage without deception and delusion.

Jibril also said: This visit to Libya is also an attempt to reactivate pan-Arab, revolutionary, and progressive action to confront the Zionist aggression and the plots of the Arab reactionaries who are allied with imperialism.

Dr Samir Ghawshah asserted that the current stage calls for taking decisive and clear positions toward the current capitulatory moves, initiatives, and plans. This stage demands an escalation of struggle by all the Arab progressive and national forces and the draftwing of a joint plan to face hostile schemes.

Concluding his statement, Ghawshah called for strenthening Palestinian national unity on the basis of adherence of the Palestinian national charter and PNC resolutions. He also called for escalating various forms of struggle, particularly armed struggle, affirming confidence in the ability of our Arab masses and their national forces to realize our pan-Arab aims.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE CONFERENCE OPENS IN TRIPOLI

LD131120 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) -- Leaders of Palestinian resistance units began their conference in Tripoli yesterday. Leader of the Great Fatih Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi attended the first session of the conference.

Taking part in the meeting were: Secretary General of the PFLP George Habash; Secretary General of the PFLP-General Command Ahmad Jibril; secretary general of the Popular Vanguards-As-Sa'iqah forces, 'Isam al-Qadi; secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Samir Ghawshah; Secretary General of the [Popular] Struggle Front, 'Ali Haytham 'Abd al-Qadir; the official spokesman for the DFLP, Fadl Sharur; member of the PFLP Politburo and official in charge of the occupied territory, 'Abd ar-Rahim Falluh; member of the DFLP Politburo, Jamil Hilal; and member of the PLO pan-Arab committee, Muhammad Khalifah.

Jallud, Jabir Attend Session

LD131055 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli 13 Jan (JANA) -- Leaders of the Palestinian resistance continued their conference in Tripoli. They held a second session this morning, which was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF NEWS AGENCY DIRECTORS MEET IN BAHRAIN

GF081700 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Manama, Jan 8, (WAKH) -- A meeting of Gulf news agencies directors began in Manama today under the chairmanship of the Bahrain based GULF NEWS Director General Nabil Ya'qub al-Hamar.

Mr. al-Hamar welcomed the participants saying that the aim of today's meeting was to coordinate the services of the region's news agencies.

He stressed the importance of finding a voice to represent the Gulf abroad.

The meeting will discuss the technical committees instructions and proposals on preparing the Gulf news agencies' international satellite network.

A joint press delegation to cover the non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi will also be discussed.

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY Director General Taha Yasin al-Basri, QATARI NEWS AGENCY Director General 'Ali Sa'id al-Kawwari, the UAE NEWS AGENCY Director General Ibrahim al-'Abd, KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY Director General Barjas Hamud 'Ali Barjas, OMANI NEWS AGENCY Director General Sakhir al-'Amiri, and SAUDI NEWS AGENCY representative Ahmad 'Abid Shaykh attended the meeting.

The Gulf news agencies held their first meeting in Manama last April to discuss means of bolstering cooperation among them.

Resolutions Adopted

GF081958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) -- The second meeting of the directors of news agencies in the Arab Gulf states concluded in Manama this afternoon under the chairmanship of WAKH Director General Nabil Ya'qub al-Hamar.

During their meeting, the directors discussed suggestions and directives concerning the technical committee that will take charge of preparing the project of the WAKH international transmission network through a satellite. They also discussed the means to bolster cooperation among the news agencies of the region's countries and to reinforce the role and position of WAKH on the Arab and international levels.

The meeting decided to form a united press delegation to cover the nonaligned summit conference to be held in New Delhi next March.

Matters concerning engineering and technical affairs among news agencies in the Arab Gulf states were also discussed at the meeting. It decided to coordinate and benefit from the expertise of the member states in these fields.

The directors also agreed during the meeting that the news agencies of the Arab Gulf countries will start using a 75-baud speed instead of the 50-baud speed currently used in order to save time and relay news more quickly.

It also agreed during the meeting to establish a formula for coordinating among those who work between the news agencies of the member states and WAKH so as to serve the supreme interest and provide a strong impetus for movement and press coverage among the region's states.

BAHRAIN

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON YAQUB KHAN VISIT

GF121250 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] In a press statement following the Pakistani foreign minister's visit to Bahrain Pakistan and Bahrain stressed the necessity of strengthening relations among Islamic countries to confront the challenges of the anti-Islamic forces. The two sides strongly condemned the criminal aggression launched by the Zionist troops, especially the savage massacre that took place in Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps. They affirmed that it is the duty of the Muslim peoples to struggle until the Palestinian people attain their legitimate and inalienable rights.

The Bahraini and Pakistani sides expressed satisfaction at their adherence to the nonaligned policy, which is in favor of peace and stability. They affirmed their opposition to any foreign aggression against the Gulf region and their belief that the defense of this region is the responsibility of the region's states alone.

The two sides expressed deep concern over the continuation of foreign military interference in Afghanistan and called for bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of this issue on the basis of the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and respect for the independence and nonalignment of Afghanistan, the right of the Afghan people to self-determination without interference and compulsion, and the unconditional return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland. The two sides called on all the concerned parties to work for such a settlement. In this regard, the two sides affirmed their support for the constructive efforts being made by the UN secretary general.

The press statement added that the talks which were held between the Pakistani foreign minister and Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah dealt with a number of issues of mutual concern. The talks, which also included bilateral matters and regional issues, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and the views were identical on the questions discussed. The two sides affirmed the religious, cultural, and historical relations existing between them, which are considered a favorable foundation for the establishment of more intimate cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed their determination to develop cooperation between them in the economic, trade, industrial, and cultural fields. They agreed to form a joint committee consisting of officials from both countries to study the fields of cooperation between them and to develop cooperation in these various fields.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

JN091209 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Interview granted by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, to AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Samir 'Attalah in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Text] AL-MUSTAQBAL: Are you pessimistic or optimistic with the beginning of the new year?

Sabah al-Ahmad: I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic. We call for prosperity everywhere.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Your Excellency, the most controversial issue at present is Ronald Reagan's initiative in the Middle East. What is your opinion on it?

Sabah al-Ahmad: The Arabs adopted their initiative at the Fes summit. It would be better to speak about Arab initiatives.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you expect anything from these initiatives?

Sabah al-Ahmad: What is important is not what we expect. What is important is that we understand our cause. Our Palestinian brothers must shoulder an additional burden here because despite the fact that the cause is the cause of all the Arabs, it is primarily the cause of the Palestinians. They alone have the first and last say. I hope that our brothers have learned a lesson from the recent circumstances because they alone have the right to decide.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you expect the Iraqi-Iranian war to end soon?

Sabah al-Ahmad: First of all, I would like to say that it is a very tragic war and I wish that our borthers in Iran would abide by logic and reason so that we can remove the big powers from our region. This is our hope but we also expect the big powers and the UN Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities, not shirk them.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Then the end of this war will not take place soon?

Sabah al-Ahmad: This is not what I said. I hope that this war will end in the very near future and perhaps Algeria is the only country which is capable of interfering in this matter and achieving a solution.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How do you view the situation in the Gulf in general?

Sabah al-Ahmad: What are all these fleets doing in the Arabian Sea? Are they here on a vacation or to fish? They are waiting for an excuse to interfere and we alone must not give them that excuse. Otherwise, we shall see foreigners on our land.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Such a statement is very serious.

Sabah al-Ahmad: This is reality.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What about the GCC?

Sabah al-Ahmad: What about it?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What ideas do you have about the council, Kuwait's role in it, and the rumors that some are disseminating?

Sabah al-Ahmad: What rumors?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Some say that the GCC is an agreement among rulers and not peoples.

Sabah al-Ahmad: Such talk is rejected in part and parcel. The GCC was established to serve only the people and not the rulers. All the plans that are being formulated are aimed at initiating real cooperation among the people. That's why we started with the economic agreement, then proceeded toward achieving the free movement of persons among Gulf countries and the cancellation of visas.

All this has become a reality and meetings continue to produce the sons of the Gulf countries with every facility so that a Kuwaiti may live in Bahrain as if he is in his own country. The same applies to a Bahraini, Saudi, or Omani citizen.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Why did Kuwait not sign the security agreement?

Sabah al-Ahmad: The GCC is a council for cooperation and consultation. It is a council working for unity, not division. Therefore, one party cannot impose what it wants on another party. We in Kuwait are faced with a constitutional problem. Kuwait has defined its stand on some of the provisions of the agreement which violate the Constitution. That's why the issue of the security agreement has been postponed until a formula is reached on which all agree.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: When will this take place?

Sabah al-Ahmad: Soon, I hope. Despite the fact that I am not familiar with the timetable of the meetings. In any case, the General Secretariat is currently preparing the necessary formula on this matter.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Kuwait has performed a very prominent role in mediation between Oman and Aden. However, it has been said that in the wake of recent U.S. maneuvers along the Omani coast, this mediation has suffered a setback. Is this true?

Sabah al-Ahmad: We were very happy with the agreement between Oman and Aden. We in the Arab world have had more than our share of the differences and disputes. We came out of the mediation between Aden and Oman with an agreement on principles which continues to be valid. As for the U.S. maneuver, its purpose is known. We in the Gulf seek to remove the threats and to remove threats against Oman. When a person feels he is facing a threat, he turns to someone who is stronger. If the threat against that person is removed, then he feels no need to turn to anyone for protection. No one turns to the big powers unless he has exhausted all the means that are available to him. In any case, there is nothing new in this maneuver. It was decided on a year ago and the Egyptian and Somali Armies were to participate in it. However, only the Omani and U.S. Army participated.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The United States recently announced the formation of a central command for the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces in the Gulf. Will this affect relations with the United States?

Sabah al-Ahmad: By God, I cannot prevent the United States from saying that it will establish a central command, but we in our charter -- that is, the GCC Charter -- state that the Gulf countries are the only countries responsible for the Gulf's security and no one else.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Kuwait has always had a mediation role in all the Arab causes, particularly in the Lebanese war. What is Kuwait's current role in Lebanon?

Sabah al-Ahmad: Kuwait has not been asked to play any role at the present time. The United States, which is a big power, is playing a role in Lebanon. We, however, continue to assume our role with respect to the Lebanese themselves. We are trying, as much as possible, to bring them together. To achieve this we tell them: There is an enemy on Lebanese soil. Instead of fighting one another, direct your efforts toward getting this enemy to leave your territory.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Can we assume that the recent visit which the leader of the Lebanese Communist Party paid to Kuwait took place within this context, without forgetting of course that other Lebanese figures, such as Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh, Ibrahim Qulaylat, and Walid Junblatt, had preceded him in visiting Kuwait?

Sabah al-Ahmad: First of all, all those you have mentioned visited Kuwait before the occupation. We received the Murabitun, Junblatt, and the majority of the leaders who represent the various political trends in Lebanon. As for George Hawi [Lebanese Communist Party leader], he visited Kuwait on his way back to Beirut from Aden.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: George Hawi's visit has raised rumors that Kuwait might reactivate its proposal for a round table around which all the Lebanese parties, factions, and others would meet.

Sabah al-Ahmad: We discussed this with George Hawi and we welcomed the convening of such a conference here. If the Lebanese brothers wish to meet here or in Lebanon, Kuwait is their second country. What interests us is that some sort of amity and understanding takes place among the Lebanese so that they may forget past differences and devote their attention to the presence of Israel on their land.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Is there anything definite regarding Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Kuwait?

Sabah al-Ahmad: There is nothing official on his visit. However, there are press rumors that President al-Jumayyil will visit Kuwait. In any case, we warmly welcome him here.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The visit [Lebanese] Communist leader George Hawi paid to Kuwait and the role being played by Kuwait in reconciling Aden and Oman bring to mind that you were called "Comrade Sabah al-Ahmad" by the left-wing elements and "Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad" by the right-wing elements. How do you explain this?

Sabah al-Ahmad: We do not believe in terms like right wing and left wing. We only believe in God and logic. I do not know what is meant by right wing and left wing. Has he who has established a relationship with the USSR become a leftist and he who has established such a relationship with the United States become a rightist? No, there is some sort of mutual interest. We in Kuwait have good relations with the USSR and the socialist countries. Our relations are also good with Europe and the United States. We seek to maintain a balance in our relations with other states based on this logic. Therefore, we are capable of talking to those you call leftists and rightists. We will continue our relations with them regardless of the names given us.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Kuwait's relations with Moscow arouse some interest. It is well known that Kuwait is the only Gulf state that maintains relations with the USSR. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal recently visited Moscow. Did Kuwait play a role within the seven-member Arab committee so that the prince would be a member of the Arab delegation that visited the Soviet capital?

Sabah al-Ahmad: Not at all. This concerned the seven-member committee which was formed by the Fes conference. When someone works for a cause he does not take into account the fact that he has relations with the other side or not. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal went for a cause. On the other hand, I must say that Kuwait has no influence on Saudi Arabia and, therefore, it cannot impose anything on it or advise it. Saudi Arabia did what it believed was good for our nation's cause.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is reported that the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, intend to establish relations with the USSR. Is this true?

Sabah al-Ahmad: We do not formulate the policy of Saudi Arabia or the Gulf states. Kuwait has never formulated the policy of other countries. Other countries make their own policies by themselves.

However, we hope for some sort of relations between the region's states and the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, in order to establish balance in this region. All sides have interests in the region and we have interests with all, whether in the East or the West. Therefore, we do not object to cooperation with them.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: One last question that might be exciting is: What do you think of the assassination of the Kuwaiti diplomats?

Sabah al-Ahmad: Of course I am sad and sorry about what is happening. I cannot but describe as a traitor any Arab who kills another Arab. All we know is that Kuwait has done good for others. Kuwait has devoted itself before and after its independence to serving the Arab causes, particularly the major cause of Palestine. Therefore, we find no justification for the attacks on our diplomats or any of our citizens because we have worked for Arab unity much more than some may imagine. I cannot but repeat that this matter is both regrettable and disgraceful.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PAKISTANI COUNTERPART

GF101350 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Muscat, 10 Jan (QNA) -- Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, held talks today with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan, who is currently visiting Muscat.

During the session, they reviewed a number of current international and regional issues, foremost of which are developments in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, in addition to the means of strengthening bilateral relations in the various fields.

In a press conference held here today, the Pakistani foreign minister stressed the necessity of holding such meetings between officials in the Islamic countries, especially since our nation is now facing challenges, the confrontation of which requires solidarity.

Mr Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan said that his country spares no effort to present and explain the Palestinian issue. He said that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq had stressed during his recent meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington the necessity of utilizing the current available opportunity and the necessity of working more hastily and strenuously in order to establish just peace in the region -- a peace that safeguards the establishment of a Palestinian state and safeguards all the legitimate Palestinian rights.

He affirmed that Pakistan will strive during the upcoming nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi next March to achieve the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, put an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and establish peace and stability in the Middle East region.

Regarding Pakistani-Indian relations, Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan said that his country's policy strives to achieve peace and stability in the region -- a peace and stability based on mutual respect, good neighborliness, and respect of national sovereignty. He said there are contacts between the two countries to set up a draft plan organizing relations between them.

STATEMENT ON PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

GF111652 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jan 83

["Text" of Foreign Ministry press statement on the visit by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan to the Sultanate -- date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan visited the Sultanate accompanied by a high-level delegation from the Foreign and Commerce Ministries from 8 to 10 January 1983.

During this visit, his excellency the Pakistani minister held important talks with His Highness Shaykh Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; Qays az-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; his counterpart, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Muhammad az-Zubayr, industry and commerce minister.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id met with the Pakistani foreign minister, who conveyed to him the wishes of his brother General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Pakistani foreign minister and the accompanying delegation held meetings with their Omani counterparts, in which views were exchanged on a number of common issues, including Islamic and bilateral issues. The talks were held in the atmosphere of amity and understanding that has always characterized the relations between the two countries.

The two sides agreed on the need to (?unite) all Islamic countries to counter the current dominant chalienges. They also discussed the current political situation in the region and the Middle East issue. They expressed their total support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. They noted with satisfaction that they adhere to the principles of nonalignment that will provide complete security and stability. They expressed their objection to foreign intervention in the Gulf region and believe that Gulf (?peace) is the responsibility of the countries bordering it. The two sides noted with deep concern the continued foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and respect for the independence and nonaligned policy of Afghanistan and the Afghan people's right to self-determination, without foreign intervention, and the right of Afghan refugees to return home peacefully and with dignity.

The two sides emphasized the long-standing cultural and historical ties linking the region, which established traditional bases for deepening the close relations between the two fraternal countries. They decided to conclude economic, trade, and technical cooperation -- including the establishment of a joint ministerial committee -- and to conclude a cultural and educational agreement to expand the cooperation already existing in these fields.

To further bilateral cooperation, it has been decided that an Omani trade delegation will visit Pakistan shortly and that a Pakistani delegation of experts in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, and fisheries will visit Oman. The two sides decided to strengthen cooperation in the banking and insurance fields.

The Pakistani foreign minister expressed thanks to the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs for the hospitality he and his accompanying delegation received during their visit to Oman. He invited him to visit Pakistan at the earliest possible time. This invitation was accepted with thanks and its date will be fixed later.

SAUDI ARABIA

TIES WITH LIBYA RESTORED VIA 'DIRECT CONTACTS'

LD131022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0953 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) -- A responsible source has denied reports published by some papers to the effect that the return of the Kingdom's ambassador to his post in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was secured through the mediation of a third party. The source said that such reports were groundless, and stressed that the restoration of relations between the two countries is the result of direct contacts between the Kingdom and Libya, given the Kingdom's faith in and its invariable policies guided by the need to unify Arab ranks and to get together in face of the challenges now confronting the Arab nation.

LEBANON'S WALID JUNBLATT ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD091400 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA) -- Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was met by a representative from the Foreign Ministry protocol office.

Meets With Fahd, Others

LD121510 Riyadh SPA in English 1356 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 12 (SPA) -- King Fahd here today received visiting Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. Mr Junblatt, who arrived here on Sunday for a few days visit, earlier had talks with Saudi Foriegn Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the current situation in Lebanon and the role the Kingdom could play to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country. He also conferred with Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy commander of the National Guard, on bilateral relations and the latest situation in Lebanon.

LEBANON DISCUSSED AT 10 JAN CABINET SESSION

GF110530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Cabinet held a meeting last night presided over by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Following the session, Information Minister Dr 'Abduh Yamani gave a statement to SPA in which he said that at the beginning of the session the Cabinet reviewed the current Arab situation, particularly the recent events in Lebanon. The Cabinet discussed the situaiton in Tripoli in particular, and the efforts being exerted to contain the present crisis there, to clarify matters in order to speed up the departure of the Zionist enemy from the usurped Lebanese territory.

The information minister said that his majesty the king has expressed his sympathy over the killing and slaughter of the Lebanese brothers by each other that has taken and is still taking place in Lebanon. His majesty stressed that such action gives the enemy a chance to further interfere in and control Lebanese territory and tighten his grip around the fraternal Lebanese people.

His majesty said: I am confident that the fraternal Lebanese people will spare no efforts to halt the bloodshed among their sons and that they will devote their efforts toward reunification in order to strengthen ties and bolster the bonds of fraternity and love among themselves in order to keep fraternal Lebanon strong and united. We know that the fraternal Lebanese people have always been keen to safeguard their unity and independence and to deal with their country's affairs and matters wisely.

His majesty appealed to the fraternal Lebanese people to stop the fighting, which accomplishes nothing but hardship, to concentrate their efforts on achieving friendly, mutual understanding and instilling love among their sons, and to direct all their efforts toward Lebanon's return to unity and independence so that Lebanon will once again become free, strong, and an active member in the Arab nation.

His majesty pledged that the Kingdom will always exert all efforts in order to safeguard the indepedence of dear Lebanon, bolster its independence, and confirm its national conciliation in order to achieve its desired security, stability, and prosperity.

His majesty the king affirmed the Kingdom's stand on the Palestinian issue and concern for anything that would bolster this cause. His majesty expressed his great pleasure at the world's understanding of the Palestinian cause and its present dimensions.

The information minister said that the Cabinet was also briefed on a report by Education Minister Hasan ibn 'Abdallah Al-ash-Shaykh on the development of universities in the Kingdom and their scientific approach.

The Cabinet listened to a report by acting Health Minister Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi on the results of the 14th conference of the Arab Gulf health ministers held in Riyadh last week and on the development of medical services in the Kingdom.

PDRY

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES ON VISIT TO LIBYA

GF121422 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Brother Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Central Committee and minister of defense, left Aden for Tripoli this afternoon on a visit of several days to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to ANA, the brother minister said that he is carrying a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his brother the leader of the 1 September [Revolution] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab region. He also pointed out that the message of the brother secretary general expresses the support of the YSP Central Committee for Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's call to hold a conference of the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. In concluding his statement, Brother Salih Muslih stressed the necessity of strengthening the relations existing between the Yemeni and Libyan peoples.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY NBC TELEVISION

NC121625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, 12 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has announced that Egypt has done its utmost for the Palestinian issue for over 30 years. It has sacrificed more than 100,000 of its sons, killed and injured, and spent 100 million pounds.

The president said: We are still, up to this moment, exerting our utmost efforts for the Palestinian issue, and we shall not stop exerting every effort until the Palestinian problem is completely solved.

President Mubarak called on King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to find a way the Jordanian monarch and the Palestinians can coordinate so that negotiations can start. The president said that the problem will not be solved unless they sit at the negotiating table.

President Mubarak said that, because of circumstances surrounding the U.S. presidential election, time is running out on President Reagan's plan and that the first step must be a meeting of the minds between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

The president made this statement in an interview with NBC Television Network relayed live to Washington direct from the Republican Palace in Cairo today. Introducing President Husni Mubarak, the NBC correspondent said that since taking office he has displayed independence in his efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

The correspondent told the president: 'Arafat knew that we were going to conduct an interview with you and he asked us to convey his best wishes and also for more support from Cairo. What does this mean to you?

President Mubarak replied: He is right. But he should understand very well that Egypt has done its utmost for the Palestinian problem and will not give up its efforts to find a solution to it.

The NBC network introduced the interview with the president under the title "The Search for Peace."

Question: You have said in the past that it is time for the PLO to talk of recognizing Israel, but they say they cannot play all their cards. Wouldn't they be giving away their most important card if they recognized Israel?

Answer: I am not urging them to do such a thing. I am only suggesting an idea. But there is something we must remember. If I have one card, I cannot keep it until it is of no use. The card should be played at the proper time; otherwise, it is going to lose its value.

Question: Is this the proper time?

Answer: I think so. This may be the proper time. This is my own view.

Question: During his visit to the United States last week, Israeli President Navon dealt with the question of recognition. He said that Israel's deteriorating relations with Egypt make it less likely the Israelis will enter into any kind of peace agreement with any other Arab country. What is your opinion of this statement?

Answer: President Navon can say whatever he wants, but he must realize that Egypt is an Arab country. Yet, we have signed the peace treaty with the Israelis, and we respect our word. Our country and our people are looking forward to peace, lasting peace. We respect that we are doing our best to achieve permanent peace. But look, my friend. Israel invaded Lebanon and Lebanon is an Arab state. Could we sit with our arms folded in such a situation? We have done the minimum of what we should do.

Question: You have withdrawn your ambassador.

Answer: Yes.

Question: When will the ambassador return to Israel?

Answer: I said before that the ambassador will return when the Israelis approve a plan on their complete withdrawal from Lebanon and when they begin to implement it.

Question: Will you return your ambassador if an agreement is reached on Lebanon regardless of the question of settlements in the West Bank?

Answer: This is a point. The return of the ambassador is the first point, but it does not represent a complete solution to the problem of deterioration in relations between Egypt and Israel.

Question: What you are telling me means that Egypt in general and President Mubarak in particular are still committed to peace. Do you believe that Begin shares this commitment?

Answer: When he came to Egypt to offer condolences on the death of President as-Sadat, Begin promised me -- and said -- that he looks forward to permanent peace. The next few months will prove whether he will keep his promise or not. When we sit around the negotiations table and start the negotiation on the problem, it will become clear whether he desires a solution to the Middle East problem or not. I will then be able to tell you exactly whether or not he is looking for peace and whether he still shares my commitment to peace.

Question: You said that the coming few months will prove this. What have the past few months suggested?

Answer: There is no problem with us so far, but the invasion of Lebanon added a new factor to the situation.

Question: Israel was given protection against the Arabs for some time. Do the Arabs now require protection against Israel's military strength?

Answer: This is a difficult question. But if the Arabs coordinate among themselves, then I believe there will be a reasonable balance between Israel and the Arabs.

Question: Is this a dream?

Answer: No, no.

Question: Not now or ever before?

Answer: It is a hope which I believe will be difficult to realize.

Question: What impedes its realization?

Answer: Many things.

The NBC correspondent pointed out that the Israelis destroyed the Iraqi reactor when they thought it could cause them problems and they invaded Lebanon, occupied houses, and created a problem.

President Mubarak interrupted at this point to say: And they annexed the Golan Heights.

The correspondent added: They continue to build their settlements. I ask you in all frankness: Who can stop the Israelis from doing what they like and what they want?

Answer: I believe this question could be directed to the U.S. Administration and not to us alone.

Question: Do you intend to ask the U.S. Administration during your visit to Washington?

Answer: I believe that the U.S. Administration can answer such a question; it has the ability to stop the Israelis.

Question: Does the U.S. Administration really have the ability to prevent the Israelis? I believe that it cannot.

Answer: Don't they have the ability? This is the problem. You know that the United States is a partner in the search for a solution to the Middle East problem. It is a full partner and it has great influence on the Israelis. The Israelis resent it when we speak about American influence on Israel. You give all types of weapons to the Israelis and provide them with economic aid. The United States supplies them with several things. I believe that the United States must exercise some influence on Israel to stop all these expansionist operations, these settlements, and all these actions in the Middle East because the United States has other friends in the Arab world, and not Israel alone, and it must realize this.

Question: You speak about the United States as a restraining force. Do you say at the same time that in its present status the Arab world is unable to prevent the Israelis from doing as they like if the United States does not exercise its influence on them?

Answer: I do not really want to talk about this problem on television. I can discuss it with the U.S. President, but not on television.

Question: What is your visualization of the future of the Middle East, Mr President?

Answer: I hope to reach a comprehensive settlement so that we can live in peace and develop our economic situation and in order to cooperate with all friendly states in the area.

At the end of the interview, the NBC correspondent said: We have heard the views of President Mubarak on relations with Israel and the United States and on the process of the search for peace in the Middle East.

The correspondent said that he will end the interview by mentioning some names and hearing President Mubarak's comments on them.

Question: Menahem Begin?

Answer: No comment.

Question: King Husayn?

Answer: An intelligent man. He is now exerting his utmost efforts to reach a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Question: Amin al-Jumayyil?

Answer: A logical man as far as I know, but I don't know more about him.

Question: Yasir 'Arafat?

Answer: A very moderate man.

Question: President al-Asad:

Answer: No comment.

Question: President Reagan?

Answer: A logical man.

GHALI ON LEBANON, REAGAN PLAN, OTHER TOPICS

GF091522 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Jan 83 p 1

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Muhammad Yunis -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The visit you and Usamah al-Baz made to Beirut has raised many questions and much speculation. What was the purpose of the visit and what were the most important results of the Egyptian-Lebanese talks?

[Answer] The purpose was to strengthen the position of President Amin al-Jumayyil and to affirm the support of the Egyptian Government and people for the efforts he is making on the home front to bring about national reconciliation, as well as for his efforts on the external level to bring about the departure of foreign forces from Lebanon.

[Question] Some people view your visit to Bierut as the beginning of the attempt to restrain Israeli influence and then to contain the Israeli plan for Lebanon's future, particularly since the game plan of Lebanese officials changed recently despite the fact that Lebanese-Israeli talks have begun.

[Answer] The purpose of the visit was not to curtail Israeli influence but to assist the Lebanese side so that it can confront Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory.

[Question] The latest Egyptian move is described by some people as an axis that brings together Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and, most recently, Lebanon. In view of the fact that Egypt rejects the policy of axes, why then these bridges with the four countries.

[Answer] It is not true that Egyptian policy seeks to establish bridges in the Arab homeland. There have been contacts with these countries and there have also been contacts with other Arab countries. For instance, there is Iraq, which you did not mention. Egyptian policy does not accept axes but calls for the restoration of Arab solidarity and welcomes friendly relations with any Arab country.

[Question] Do you believe, Mr Minister, that solving the Lebanese question is the natural approach to solving the Middle East crisis, and hence the beginning of the implementation of U.S. President Reagan's initiative?

[Answer] Solving the Lebanese crisis, and indeed the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, will give the Arab countries confidence that the United States is serious. Four months have elapsed since President Reagan's initiative was announced and no tangible result has come out of it. There is a crisis of confidence with regard to U.S. diplomatic moves. If the U.S. side should bring about a speedy withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, then this would increase the confidence of the Arab countries in U.S. moves.

[Question] What is Egypt's concept of peace between Lebanon and Israel? Does Cairo support the normalization of relations between the two countries?

[Answer] Cairo supports any decision that Lebanon makes freely.

[Question] What in your view will the Arab reaction be if there should be normalization of relations between Lebanon and Israel? Will Lebanon be able to face isolation as Egypt did?

[Answer] Normalization has a multitude forms. It is premature now to say what form relations between Lebanon and Israel will take. Second, will the Arab countries treat Lebanon in accordance with resolutions approved 5 years ago at the Baghdad summit? It is difficult for me to answer your question because, on one hand, I cannot say what form Lebanese-Israeli relations will take and, on the other, it is difficult to predict that what the Arab reaction to these relations will be.

[Question] It is said that the United States implicitly agrees to the continued presence of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

[Answer] The presence of Israeli forces in Lebanon is not in the interest of the United States.

[Question] Cairo recently announced officially that it is carrying out an active role between the United States and the Palestinians. What results have been achieved in this regard?

[Answer] More pressure on the U.S. side so that it takes action and so that President Reagan's initiative moves from the thinking stage to the implementation stage.

[Question] The United States insists on Palestinian recognition of Israel despite the fact that Tel Aviv rejects such recognition and insists on not recognizing the PLO. Why then a unilateral recognition that will not ultimately lead to a solution of the problem?

[Answer] I do not agree with you when you say that unilateral recognition will not lead to solving the problem. I believe that Palestinian recognition will be additional pressure on the U.S. side to make it move and to bring about official contacts between the Palestinian and U.S. sides. In my view this in itself is a gain for the Palestinian cause.

[Question] Even if such recognition is unilateral -- and particularly as recognition is the last card in the hands of the Palestinians?

[Answer] There are many important cards in the hands of the PLO and the Palestinians. I disagree with you that acquiescing to recognition is the last card.

[Question] What are these cards?

[Answer] More contacts with other countries, a diplomatic war, constant diplomatic efforts at the United Nations and with the United States and the U.S. Congress. The international community is prepared to accept the Palestinian view but more activity is necessary.

[Question] Kreisky for the first time publicly announced after his meeting with 'Arafat that he is mediating between the PLO and Israel. What is your view of the moves by Kreisky and the Socialist International in this regard?

[Answer] This is one of the channels through which we can influence world public opinion so that it can do something for the Palestinian cause.

[Question] Arab-Egyptian relations have almost returned to normal. Are there any problems hampering the return of relations, officially, to what they were?

[Answer] Without going into detail, I can say we must not rush because Arab solidarity will overcome Arab differences sooner or later.

[Question] In this regard it is said that it is the United States that is seeking to delay the restoration of Arab solidarity. What is your view?

[Answer] No, I do not agree with this interpretation which reminds me of the old interpretations when all the Arab countries used to use the terms "imperialism" and "Zionism." If there is any failure in bringing about Arab solidarity, it is the Arab countries that should be blamed. We must avoid the popular phenomenon of laying the responsibility on non-Arab foreign parties.

[Question] How do you view the role of the Nonaligned bloc?

[Answer] First, all the Arab countries are members of this group; all the African countries are members of this group. Consequently, the Arab countries can play an important role through their membership in the group. We hope that at the forthcoming conference in New Delhi in March the nonaligned group will carry out new action for the Palestinian cause that will strengthen the efforts being made to focus attention on this cause and maintain interest in it.

[Question] Will Egypt be taking a specific working paper to the nonaligned conference on the Middle East crisis or on the Nonaligned Movement as a whole?

[Answer] With regard to the Middle East question, no workpaper can be of any value unless it enjoys the unanimous support of the Arab countries.

[Question] What specifically is required to restore the influence of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly as a number of countries that are members of the Nonaligned bloc have come within the circle of containment, and the movement does not enjoy its former glory?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Nonaligned Movement has passed through various stages. It played a fundamental role in assisting countries to win independence and rid themselves of colonialism. Now the movement must seek to bring about cooperation among the nonaligned countries, particularly in the development field, both economically and politically. The development process is of course much more difficult than the battle against colonialism and for political independence. This is the first change in the movement's work.

The second change is that new divisions have emerged within the movement: There are developing poor countries within the movement and there are rich countries. Thus it is as though there has been a class distinction made within the movement between the rich developing countries and the poor developing countries. There is a third change: some of the Marxist countries sought to tie the movement to the Eastern bloc and said that there is a natural alliance between the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist camp. This, of course, is contrary to the philosophy of nonalignment which is based on a desired balance between the two blocs. Consequently, during Cuba's leadership of the nonaligned countries a kind of deviation occurred that threatened the movement.

The efforts currently being made have restored the movement to its first principles, the principles it had when it was founded in Cairo in July 1961.

[Question] Relations with the Soviet Union are in a state of ebb and flow. When can relations between Cairo and Moscow be restored?

[Answer] Egypt hopes that relations between Cairo and Moscow will return to normal at the earliest possible opportunity. This will strengthen Egypt's position within the Nonaligned Movement and will strengthen the Nonaligned Movement in general.

[Question] What specifically is Cairo asking of Moscow?

[Answer] The hope that relations return to normal.

[Question] Without any conditions?

[Answer] It is better that there should be no demands by either side if we want relations to be normal.

[Question] What applies to the Nonaligned bloc applies to the OAU. How does Egypt now view the OAU?

[Answer] There is a serious crisis within the OAU. The organization's failure to convene a conference in Tripoli twice is proof of the gravity of the crisis. The crisis is due to the fact that the African countries are divided into two groups: a leftist Marxist group and a moderate group. The confrontation between the two groups emerges in various fields, such as Polisario's reresentation in the OAU, or the issue of who represents the Chadian Government: Is it Habre's government which is in Ndjamena or Goukouni's government which is in Libya? These differences are a reflection of the division into groups within the OAU and Africa. Egyptian diplomacy is trying to play the role of a mediator between the two groups so as to save African unity. The OAU represents the framework for African solidarity and is an important apparatus through which the African countries can consult, cooperate, and progress in the face of colonialism -- which still exists in southern Africa, particularly Namibia.

[Question] Many attempts have been made to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. However, the war has entered its third year. How can the bloodshed be stopped?

[Answer] We must be modest in our objectives. We should not be thinking of peace but of an armistice as a first step. Once the first step, armistice, is achieved, then the peace-loving countries that are carrying out the mediator's role can think of other temporary solutions so that the armistice will endure, and then in the long term we can resort to other methods to establish peace in the region.

[Question] Egypt has played, and continues to play, an important role on the Iraqi level in the Gulf war. What is the real Egyptian role in the war that is being fought in the Moroccan Sahara?

[Answer] Egypt's role is to attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement of that confrontation. Egypt refrained from voting on some issues at the Monrovia conference and also at the Freetown conference. There was a unanimuous vote at the Nairobi conference on a resolution that calls for a referendum in the Moroccan Sahara. If, in light of the referendum, the people vote for the establishment of a state, then they have the right to establish such a state, and if the majority of the people vote for being part of Morocco, then they have such a right. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Egypt voted for it because it believes that a peaceful settlement based on a referendum in the Sahara is the way to resolve the crisis between two fraternal African and Arab countries peacefully.

[Question] Some diplomatic circles say that the cause of the Sahara problem was the Soviet Union's desire to reach North Africa, that is, the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and control the Atlantic so that it could be in a position to threaten Africa and Europe at the same time.

[Answer] I do not agree with this view. I believe it is unrealistic. There has been confrontation between the two fraternal countries in the Sahara in the past. This confrontation took place in the settlement of the border dispute [between Morocco and Algeria] in the Tindouf issue and once again in the Moroccan Sahara problem.

We must settle the dispute by peaceful means and within an African framework so that we can avoid intervention by the big powers and ensure that such a local dispute will not become an international one.

[Question] Will President Mubarak during his visit to Washington be taking a specific view on solving the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the purpose of President Mubarak's visit to the United States is to put more pressure on, and hold further contacts with, the U.S. side so that the United States will act to bring about a speedy solution to the Middle East problem.

GHALI: ISRAELI INVASION VIOLATES CAMP DAVID

NC111244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] London, 11 Jan (MENA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has called on the United States to exert pressure on Israel to bring about its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and to solve the Palestine question. In a statement to the BBC television network broadcast today, Dr Ghali said that it was U.S. pressure under former President Eisenhower in 1956 which led to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in about 2 weeks. He added that if the U.S. Government decides, it can achieve this easily. He added that the invasion of Lebanon and the Beirut massacre not only represent aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians but also aggression against the whole peace process and the Camp David agreements, which stipulate that there should not be more wars. Dr Ghali stressed that Israel's military interference in Lebanon is considered a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Camp David treaty.

KUWAITI PAPER: SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO VISIT

GF121408 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Cairo -- A Soviet economic delegation will arrive in Cairo in a few days. The delegation will hold meetings with Egyptian economists to discuss increasing economic cooperation in the private and public sectors in addition to discussing facilities which could be provided to Egyptian investors and importers. This is the first time an official Soviet delegation will visit Cairo since relations between the two countries cooled. It is also certain that the Soviet ambassador to Cairo will return next month.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT LAGU DEPARTS 11 JAN

NC111211 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, Jan 11 (MENA) -- Sudanese Vice President Joseph Lagu left here today for home after a week-long official visit, at the invitation of Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. President Husni Mubarak received the Sudanese official and asked him to convey a message to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. Lagu also met with a number of senior Egyptian officials. Abu Ghazalah led well wishers seeing Lagu off at the airport.

COMMUNIQUE: TWO IRANIAN AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN 12 JAN

JN121723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi air defenses at noon today shot down two enemy aircraft, a fighter plane and a drone, over the (Ash-Shib) area in the southern sector of the battlefield.

Communique No 963 issued by the Armed Forces General Command announced the action this evening, adding that our forward units and observation posts had seen the two aircraft explode after they were hit.

The communique also said that our units destroyed one 155-mm gun and one vehicle, killing its occupants, in the central sector of the battlefield.

The communique added that enemy artillery today shelled Basra, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage to civilian installations. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 963 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant sons of our armed forces continue their heroic activities in the various sectors of the battlefield against the forces of the arrogant Iranian regime. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 1400 today, our air defenses shot down two enemy aircraft, a fighter plane and a drone, over the (Ash-Shib) area in the southern sector of the battlefield. Our forward units and observation posts saw them explode after they were hit.

2. One 155-mm gun and one vehicle were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. The occupants of the vehicle were killed.

3. The Iranian enemy's artillery today shelled Basra, Naqin, and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage to civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 January 1983

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES BRITISH DELEGATION

JN102116 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] This evening, President Saddam Husayn received David Watkins, member of the British House of Commons and head of Middle Eastern affairs in the opposition Labor Party, and his delegation. During the meeting, the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and the Arab and international situations were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, director of the presidential office and acting secretary of the Revolution Command Council; and the director general of the Information Department in the presidential office.

Haddad Meets Delegation

JN091844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) -- Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, today received David Watkins, member of the British House of Commons and head of the Middle Eastern affairs in the opposition Labor Party, and his delegation.

Na'im Haddad told the delegation that Iraq is following up the British Labor Party's positive stands in the support of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and in the search for a just solution to the Palestinian issue in a manner which guarantees the establishment of a national Palestinian homeland. He also indicated the importance of promoting relations between Iraq and Britain on the one hand, and between the Arab nation and Britain on the other, on equal bases and in the interest of the Arab and British people.

Na'im Haddad denounced the British Government's refusal to receive the seven-member Arab committee delegation which was formed by the Fes summit conference, describing this stand as hostile to the Arab nation. He then presented a lengthy historical account of the ambitions of the successive Iranian regimes against Iraq and the Arab Gulf, indicating that these ambitions have taken a blatant armed form since Khomeyni's assumption of power.

Haddad added that the Zionist entity took advantage of Iraq's preoccupation in defending its land by coordinating with the Iranian regime to strike at the Tammuz nuclear reactor, which was devoted to peaceful purposes, in an attempt to prevent Iraq from advancing in the field of science and life.

David Watkins stressed that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and Tehran regime's irresponsible policy of sending thousands of innocent people to the crematorium of war, stand as evidence of this regime's inhumanity, in addition to the massacres being perpetrated in Iran by this regime which brought Iran only further destruction. He expressed his admiration at the accomplishments achieved in Iraq, particularly regarding the issue of giving antomony and full national rights to the Iraqi Kurds.

He also condemned the Zionist entity's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor with the aim of preventing Iraq and the Arab nation from taking control of science and advancement. In this regard, he noted that the British Labor Party previously denounced this attack, and considering it a serious precedence to interfere in the affairs of the region's countries.

Delegation Departs

JN111157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) -- David Watkins, member of the British House of Commons and member of the opposition Labor Party, and his delegation left Baghdad today after a visit of several days. He told the INA correspondent that his visit was an opportunity to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and discuss several Arab and international issues.

Watkins added that he also held talks with Na'im Haddad, Iraqi National Assembly speaker, and a number of Iraqi ministers and officials on bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Arab conflict with Zionism. He expressed hope that international efforts would be exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war and praised Iraq's efforts to end the war peacefully.

The member of the British House of Commons admired the development in Iraq in all spheres despite the war which is being waged against it by the Iranian regime.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE MEETS 12 JAN

JN121755 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] In Amman the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee held a meeting today which lasted 5 hours. Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan abu 'Awdah and PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani chaired the meeting. Discussions dealt with ways of strengthening Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Palestinian officials Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Nabil Sha'th left Amman for Cairo this evening.

JORDANIAN SOURCES CITED ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LD081114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 8 (KUNA) -- King Husayn of Jordan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have agreed on a just settlement of the Palestinian question and on the start of peace negotiations with Jordanian-Palestinian participation next March, AL-QABAS daily reported Saturday. In a despatch from Amman, the paper quoted informed Jordanian sources as saying that the U.S. has pledged to return 97 percent of the occupied Arab lands to the Palestinians while the remaining 3 percent, which Israel claims to be needed for security reasons, will be equally compensated from the territories captured by Israel since 1948. The sources added that a demographic re-adjustment will be carried out along the common border whereby villages divided since 1948 will be reunited of which half will go to Israel and the other half will be within the confederal Palestinian-Jordanian state.

The Jordanian sources, according to the paper, said that President Reagan has urged King Husayn to join the peace process with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation since any delay will mean deferment of a Mideast settlement until 1986. The sources explained that the third year in any U.S. president's term in office is an election year during which he will tend to domestic and electoral issue. King Husayn visited the U.S. towards the end of last December where he conferred with President Reagan and other American senior officials on the Middle East question. The Jordan monarch was repeatedly pressed by the American Administration to join the peace process, but he withheld an open commitment in this respect.

Today's report in AL-QABAS said that the U.S. will seek to return the Israel-occupied Golan Heights to Syria, but failed to say how. It maintained that the U.S. is against Syria's participation in the peace negotiations, because that would give the Soviet Union some influence on the peace process in the Middle East.

The paper concluded that much importance is attached to the Husayn-'Arafat meeting, particularly as the latter arrives in Jordan backed by the resolutions adopted by Fatah's leadership meeting in Kuwait last Thursday.

WEST BANK FIGURE ON PEACE TALKS, REAGAN PLAN

JN130847 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Lamis Andoni's dispatch]

[Text] Amman (AR-RA'Y) -- Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the An-Najah University in Nabulus, has said that if a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is formed to take part in peace negotiations, there is no objection to the Palestinian side being represented by a member from outside the PLO on condition that he is appointed by the PLO.

He added that there is no difference at all between any Palestinian and any PLO member because the cause belongs to all Palestinians.

In a statement to AR-RA'Y, Al-Masri asserted that the present time is suitable for work toward finding a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestinian question. He said that the basic issue at this stage is halting or at least freezing the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

He added that President Reagan's initiative of last September contained positive elements, including a call for the withdrawal of all the Israeli forces from the lands occupied in 1967 and for freezing the establishment of Israel settlements. However, he expressed his conviction that these positive elements cannot be achieved unless all the concerned parties announce their approval of the proposals and take part in negotiations. He added that this initiative had negative aspects such as disregarding the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state. Al-Masri said: These important points are negotiable.

On a question about the Israeli occupation authorities' arrest of the members of the An-Najah University students council on Monday, Al-Masri said: These arrests are an example of the oppression to which our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are exposed under the Israeli occupation. He added that the An-Najah University Board of Trustees will do its best to ensure the release of the detained students.

Al-Masri returned to Amman from Cairo on Monday after a private visit to Egypt during which he met with President Husni Mubarak.

AD-DUSTUR WELCOMES U.S. MIDEAST 'PRACTICAL MOVES'

JN130939 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jan 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline: "The Israeli Game," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: The reports which speak of Washington's intention to make practical moves with regard to the Middle East crisis without waiting for the final results of the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations should be welcomed. This is an indication that the U.S. Administration has decided to shoulder its full responsibility toward a just peace and a future settlement which concerns the various sides in the region.

Over the past 48 hours, a number of U.S. and Israeli statements and several press reports have indicated that Washington has decided to begin the long journey with a short step. This short step could be represented by Habib's return to the region and the letter he bears from President Reagan.

AD-DUSTUR adds: The United States has the ability to work for the achievement of peace. Mere good intentions will lead not only to the continuous deteroration of the Middle East situation, but will also be extremely detrimental to U.S. prestige and credibility in the region. We have already pointed out that if the United States is serious in its search for a just peace in the area, it should force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. There is no need, of course, to await the results of the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations.

It may be that Washington has clearly realized the Israeli game aimed at placing these negotiations on an endless path, and hence, stalling and postponing all U.S. endeavors to follow up the Reagan initiative.

In conclusion, AD-DUSTUR writes: It seems that the U.S. moves in the two parallel directions of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are assuming practical dimensions. There should be a serious U.S. effort to stop the Israeli settlements as a necessary step in any joint move in search of a just peace, especially since the United States has repeatedly asserted that the settlements are an obstacle to peace.

AL-WAZZAN CONFERS WITH LEADERS IN TRIPOLI

NC121259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The city of Tripoli is taking wide strides toward security and stability. In the wake of the successful efforts to establish calm, measures are currently being adopted to eliminate all armed manifestations, barriers, and debris from streets and quarters.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived today in the northern capital. Prime Minister al-Wazzan chaired, upon his arrival, a meeting in the northern governor's office at the Government House, attended by the governor, the delegation accompanying the prime minister, and senior officials in the province to review the situation in the city and the progress of the measures agreed upon.

Later, Prime Minister al-Wazzan telephoned former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta for consultations on political developments relating to the negotiations with the Israeli side and on security in Tripoli.

Al-Wazzan then went to the residence of former Prime Minsiter Rashid Karami with whom he met in the presence of senior aides. They reviewed in detail the current situation in Tripoli, the causes of the security explosions, and what measures must be adopted to consolidate the security situation and hence prevent a regression and new security setbacks.

Labor and Health Minister Maruwwah and northern military area commander Brigadier General Nadim al-Hakim left the meeting at Karami's residence and went to the government hospital in Al-Qubbah where they inspected the progress of work and treatment of people wounded in the clashes.

Chief of Civil Defense Nazih Sham'un has said civil defense teams are ready to clear the barriers from the areas of recent clashes by order of Prime Minister al-Wazzan. He said a civil defense center will be opened this coming Saturday in Zgharta and another civil defense center will be opened the following week in Al-Aubayyat and Halba.

At 1200, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the accompanying delegation proceeded to Governor Ghibril's residence where he met with Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i and 24 October movement Secretary General Faruq al-Muqaddam. The prime minister telephoned Dr Muhammad 'Ali Dinnawi, leader of the Islamic Salvation Front, whom he invited to attend the meeting. Engineer 'Abdallah Babti, the political official in charge of the Islamic Group, joined the meeting.

Al-Wazzan Statement

NC121843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan visited Tripoli today. He returned to Beirut this afternoon to participate in the Cabinet meeting. Before leaving Tripoli, Al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] For a long time we have been diligently seeking, at the highest levels and with the various parties concerned, to extricate Tripoli from its ordeal which we consider a tragedy and even an extreme tragedy.

My meeting with the Tripoli leaders has had its effect in completing some arrnagements which will ensure relaxation and stability in this dear town. I had personal and direct interest on all levels. As you know, I went to sister Syria to help control events in the town, ensure the safety of its inhabitants, and restore stability to it.

The arrangements agreed upon for Tripoli have begun to yield fruit. However, it was necessary for us to emphasize and consolidate these arrangements. Therefore, I visited Tripoli, the capital of the north, today, accompanied by the minister of social affairs and health and the director of the internal security forces -- each of them responsible for certain sectors -- to get acquainted with the overall security requirements and the social and health requirements. This will help us determine the ways and means by which we can give assistance to those who need it at this stage.

My meeting with the Tripoli leaders has increased my faith and confidence that the people of Tripoli understand this difficult stage through which we are passing, represented by what we are facing in terms of Israeli occupation and in terms of negotiations to complete the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. As for the other forces, we have agreed on the need for their withdrawal at the proper time and in the proper circumstances so that Lebanon may extricate itself from its ordeal. [end recording]

KARAMI HOPES GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST TRIPOLI

NC121701 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1530 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Statement by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami after meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Tripoli on 12 January -- recorded]

[Text] The prime minister's visit provided an opportunity to acquaint him with the reality and the efforts and arrangements required in the security, economic, and social spheres. Tripoli has rights in this state. The state, therefore, must do what is necessary to ensure the needs of these patient people who are doing their duty. The state must do what is necessary to ensure stability, work, and happiness for these people.

We have sensed that the government will adopt what is necessary in the present circumstances, especially with regard to providing the internal security forces with whatever they need to consolidate security, especially in some of the areas which were scenes of clashes. We are awaiting implementation.

With regard to the social and health aspect, we have received pledges to provide assistance and support to the private and official institutions. We hope this will be translated into deeds as soon as possible.

We also hope that the government will provide facilities to the Tripoli municipality to cover the needs and to raise the standard of the city in general.

I must also stress the need to expedite construction and development projects and to give the north a good share in this regard in view of the conscious political stands it has adopted throughout the events and the support it has given to the national action in its broad sense. We hope that in light of all this, that what can serve the supreme interest will be achieved and that the citizens will receive confirmation of the officials' response to their wishes and interests.

OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY AWAIT CHANGE IN SITUATION

NC121225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Officials are waiting for any change in the situation as a result of the message which Philip Habib is today conveying to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin from the U.S. President.

While the Lebanese situation is causing embarrassment at the international and regional levels, it seems very important at this critical phase to consolidate internal cohesion and the unity of the Lebanese. What supports Lebanon's stand and its demands is that the various Lebanese factions agree on a united stand and the contradiction in stands no longer constitutes a pretext for justifying the continuity of the crisis.

At midday today, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim conveyed to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil the outcome of the diplomatic contacts which he has been holding preparatory to the sixth round of negotiations tomorrow, Thursday, in Qiryat Shemona.

Reports from Israel indicate that the meeting of U.S. Presidential Envoy Philip Habib with Prime Minister Begin will be delayed until tomorrow, Thursday. Up to 1230 today, Israeli radio did not indicate any meetings which may be held with Habib today.

It is known that Ambassador Draper is also in Israel since yesterday and he carries the maximum which Lebanon can accept. He will acquaint Habib with the real reasons impeding the negotiations.

It is clear that Habib's departure to Israel with a message from President Reagan to Prime Minister Begin means that Washington realizes how to resolve the problems encountered in the negotiations.

KARAMI EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

NC130626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Authoritative sources have confirmed that the prime minister has received positive responses from all the leaders he met with in Tripoli to cooperate with the legitimate forces to restore security and stability and to save the city from destruction.

Last night, the security operations room in the north received a notification from the Democratic Arab Party that it has decided to withdraw its arms and armed men and to remove barriers starting at 0800 today in the Ba'l Muhsin area.

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday met with Syrian Deputy Chief of Staff Major General 'Ali Aslan, who is currently in Tripoli, who conveyed a message from the Syrian president commending the current efforts to restore calm and stability in Tripoli. Aslan also told Karami that he will be returning to Damascus and that he is prepared to return once again to Tripoli if necessary. Karami gave him an oral message to President al-Asad.

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS MEETING ON NEGOTIATIONS 13 JAN

NC122020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] This evening President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the political operations froom attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Elie Salim and by Mr Ghassan Tuwayni, Dr Wadi' Haddad and the members of the Lebanese negotiating delegation under Ambassador Antoine Fattal.

During the meeting there was a review of the outcome of the fifth round of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. talks, the new U.S. proposals, and the atmosphere surrounding the convening of the sixth round in Qiryat Shemona tomorrow.

PRESIDENT CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 12 JANUARY

NC122050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] At 1800 today, President al-Jumayyil chaired a Cabinet meeting that was attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the ministers.

At the beginning of the meeting, President al-Jumayyil briefed the Cabinet on the overall situation in the country, particularly the improvement in the security situation in Tripoli. He also briefed the Cabinet on the continuing contacts on the withdrawals and the activity of the committees entrusted with dealing with this subject. He praised the efforts of the coordination committee and its cooperation with the Lebanese negotiations committee.

On the other hand, President al-Jumayyil asked that the executive study on the application of military service be expedited and completed as soon as possible to enable Lebanese youths to participate effectively in serving the homeland and consolidating the ties of national unity.

Afterward, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan reviewed the outcome of his visit to Damascus and his talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and high-ranking Syrian officials on the overall situation in Lebanon, the ongoing contacts to secure withdrawals from Lebanese territory, and the security situation in Tripoli and northern Lebanon. Al-Wazzan affirmed that the visit was useful and positive.

Al-Wazzan then reviewed the outcome of the visit which he paid to Tripoli this morning and the meetings he held with the political and security officials in the town. He noted that the Directorate General of the internal security forces sent two internal security forces platoons to Tripoli yesterday and two more platoons today to control the security situation and ensure the return of normal life to the town.

Al-Wazzan noted that he felt a sincere desire on the part of all the Tripoli leaders and inhabitants that legal authority is imposed on all Lebanese territory, especially Tripoli. He expressed the hope that the smile will return to Tripoli and to all the Lebanese areas.

The Cabinet then studied the topics on the agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions, foremost of which is a bill on transfers in the diplomatic service, which was submitted by the minister of foreign and expatriates affairs. At this stage the bill covers ambassadors and advisers who have served the legal term of assignments outside Lebanon and the officials who have served the maximum period in the central administration.

Diplomatic Appointments, Changes

NC122202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] At its session today, the Cabinet reviewed the general conditions in the country.

At the outset of the session, His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil was briefed by the Cabinet and he briefed it on the general conditions in the country, particularly the improvement of the security situation in Tripoli and the continuous contacts on the withdrawals.

Following the cabinet meeting, the minister of foreign and expatriate affairs said: At its session today, the cabinet decided the following:

1. It decided to transfer the following ambassadors to the central administration. They are: Sa'id al-As'ad, Suhayl Shammas, Samih al-Baba, Jean Kukikyan, Khalil Makkawi, Khalil al-Khalil, Fu'ad at'Turk, Zaydan Zaydan, Salim Naffa, Butrus Ziyadah, Latif Abu al-Hasan, Sulayman Farah, Ghazi Shidyaq, 'Isam Bayhum, Suhayl Frayjah, Jean 'Izzu and Marcel Nammur.

2. It decided to appoint 'Abdallah Abu Habib, from outside the diplomatic service, as an ambassador at the Foreign and Expatriates Ministry.

3. It charged Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk with continuing the mission he assumed since he was summoned for consultations at the central administration.

4. It decided to appoint the following as heads of mission abroad. They are: 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, Muhammad Rashid Fakhuri, Samir al-Khuri, Joseph 'Aql, Mustafa az-Zayn, Shawqi Shuwayri, Robert 'Arab, 'Adnan Badrah, Michel Salamah, Ibrahim Kuraydi and Jean Malhah.

5. It decided to appoint heads of the basic units in the central administration as follows:

Khalil Makkawi -- director of political and consular affairs.
Latif Abu al-Hasan -- director of economic affairs.
Zaydan Zaydan -- director of expatriates.
Ghazi Shidyaq -- director of protocol.
Samih al-Baba -- director of international organizations.
Khalil al-Khalil -- director of the legal consultations.
Salim Naffa' -- director of code signs [ar-rumuz].
Jean Kukikyan -- director of the archives secretariat.
Sulayman Yunis -- director of administrative and financial affairs.
Suhayl Shammas -- director of inspection duties [Mahham at-Taftish].
Sa'id al-As'ad -- Director of special duties. [passage omitted]

TRIPOLI CALM; ROADS PASSABLE IN MOUNTAIN AREAS

NC130840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] A security source in the northern police garrison has indicated that the situation in Tripoli is completely calm and that all public services are returning to normal. Civil defense bulldozers have entered the areas of the clashes to remove whatever barriers remained. The internal security forces have set up fixed positions in sensitive points separating the areas of the clashes.

Meanwhile, a security report notes that four masked gunmen yesterday afternoon stole the car of the Tripoli city commander near the Roxy cinema by forcing the driver to abandon the car which they drove to an unknown destination.

An additional police force of about 60 men with their vehicles will today leave for Tripoli to reinforce the security force there in maintaining security and preventing the renewal of clashes in the northern capital which was the scene of such clashes in the last 2 weeks.

With respect to the security situation in the mountain, we have been informed that the roads are passable with caution, particularly the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb road. The 'Alayh-Bkhishtay road is precarious. The Rishmayya-Ma'sriti road is still cut and the international highway is passable in both directions. There has been no traffic on the Kafr Shima-Ash-Shuwayfat road because of the tense security situation.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL SCORES ARAB 'INTERFERENCE'

NC121356 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has called on the Arabs to take their hands off Lebanon so as to help it with their silence after it was proven that they are incapable of helping Lebanon in the other fields.

Following a meeting of the Lebanese Front which was not attended by [Former] President Sham'un for health reasons, the Phalangist leader said: Let the Arabs leave us to tackle our issue by ourselves because their interference in our internal affairs in the past brought many calamities upon us, the latest being Israel's entry into Lebanon with its military machine.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil explained that the conditions Lebanon experienced recently made the Lebanese not know who governs Lebanon or speaks on its behalf. This odd situation, the Phalangist leader said, became prominent in the recent period during which Lebanon became submerged in a sea of external conflicts that took place on its territory while it was incapable of expressing its view which rejects all these practices. The proof of this is the respect of all the Arab states for the armistice treaty concluded with Israel [after 1948 war] and their refusal to enter the war against it in the wake of Israel's military victory in 1967 as well as their concentration of their wars in Lebanon -- a matter which compelled Israel to enter this country.

He added: How many times did we say that Palestinian military action must emanate from all the Arab states and not from the weak point which is Lebanon. We were against the Cairo agreement in principle because such an agreement requires military action in which all the Arabs participate. What is regrettable is that the Israelis reached and entered Tyre in 24 hours without any Palestinian resistance worth mentioning. Israel is today present in a large part of Lebanon -- a matter which has prompted Lebanon to tackle its own affairs so as to get Israel to leave by all means. I think there are ways for getting Israel out of Lebanon: These are either war, force, diplomacy, or suicide.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added: The time has come for the Lebanese to be liberated from all the shackles imposed on them and to feel that they are Lebanese and not forget that Lebanon exists in its Arab environment. Consequently, they must not commit suicide and must understand that we have reached a time in which the Arab one-upmanships and superficialities have become numerous -- the one-upmanships and superficialities which have brought the Arabs to this level and Lebanon to destruction.

U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC080920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A shipment of U.S. military equipment procured by the Lebanese Government for the Lebanese Army has arrived in Beirut on board the ship (SS La Italia). This equipment, valued at more than $10 million, was sent quickly to speed up the modernization program of the Lebanese Army.

The consignment, which will be unloaded today, includes 24 armored personnel carriers and 66 trucks.

Additional U.S. equipment, including tanks and cannons, worth more than $75 million is expected to arrive in Beirut in the coming months.

DIPLOMAT KILLED IN HOME NEAR SIDON 10 JANUARY

NC111051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] During the night gunmen assassinated Lebanese diplomat 'Ali as-Sulayman in his house in Ar-Rumaylah near Sidon. The deceased was from the Al-Biqa' township of Bidnayil.

DAMASCUS QUOTES FRANJIYAH ON TIES WITH SYRIA

JN130814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut -- Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah has stressed that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are not foreign forces. He added that the foreign forces which Lebanon must expel from its lands are the invading Zionist forces.

In a statement yesterday, Franjiyah attacked those calling for dealing with the Syrian and Israeli forces on equal footing and said: It is the Israeli Army which invaded Lebanon and the whole world is required to help us evacuate it from our lands.

He ridiculed President Reagan's concern for the situation in Tripoli, adding that Reagan showed no concern at all for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and for the killing and destruction which accompanied this invasion. He described this U.S. stand as a farce.

Regarding the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Franjiyah called for fixing a date by which the negotiations would either end negatively or positively.

Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Communist Action Organization in Lebanon, stressed that it is in Lebanon's national interest to maintain fraternal and cooperative relations between Lebanon and Syria on the basis of full sovereignty, independence, and mutual respect.

In a press statement, Muhsin Ibrahim said that the nationalist Lebanese, who are resisting the Israeli occupation, stick to their independent Lebanese decision, in the full knowledge that when their borders with Syria become borders of hostility this will necessarily mean that their borders with Israel will become borders of friendship, that is, borders of capitulation, normalization and subjugation.

Concluding, Mushin Ibrahim said that one of the aims of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is to help extract Egypt from its isolation and then to help extract the Iraqi regime from the impasse which resulted from the adventure of its war with Iran.

LEADERS ADDRESS ARAB MEDIA CONFERENCE

Minister of Information

JN111737 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and minister of information, has asserted that we in Syria give priority in our political and social work to all things capable of increasing the cohesion of our Arab countries and accelerating unity. We are always eager to tackle regional issues in the service of higher Arab interests, believing in the inalienable truth that our present and future are linked to our nation's destiny, the minister added. We also believe that the joint Arab action would certainly bolster our countries' steadfastness in the face of invaders.

The minister of information asserted that the Zionist danger threatens all of pan-Arab existence and confrontation of this danger demands the mobilization of the nation's capabilities. In order to achieve victory, he said, we have to think and work together and most of all remain careful to commit ourselves to the national battle. Syria has confirmed that it is confronting the liquidation plot Israel and U.S. imperialism are trying to impose on our nation. Therefore, Syria is massing all its strength and is freely sacrificing for the sake of the nation. We would like to see all our brothers standing at our side in the trench of confrontation, because our destiny and our cause are one. We all face the same danger.

Speaking today at the inauguration of the 11th Conference of the Arab News Agencies, the information minister said: We call for a single comprehensive Arab unity, for a real Arab solidarity in the face of the enemy and its allies the Americans and imperialists. We make no conditions for the establishment of unity. We would only like to see this unity established, as President Hafiz al-Asad has frequently stressed.

Addressing the audience, the minister said: I confirm to you that, although Syria is seeking a just, durable, and comprehensive peace, it strongly rejects surrender. We raise the slogan of confrontation at a time when we are really practicing it. We are hoisting high the banners of pan-Arabism and liberation and our fighters defend these banners with their lives. Our people believe in the justice of their cause and, therefore, are fighting to achieve victory and sacrificing lest Arab history be distorted.

President al-Asad

JN130804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Struggling President Hafiz al-Asad talked about the Arab situation and said: What the Arab nation is currently facing should not lead to despair. It should lead to continuous work for steadfastness and confrontation in order to foil the anti-Arab imperialist and Zionist plots and schemes. The president added: The current Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation has its roots in the ideology and mentality of the world Zionist movement -- a movement founded on fascist and racist bases which fully contradict the spirit of this age.

The president said: What the enemies and defeatists are calling for is not a process of peace or reconciliation, but a call for capitulation in front of the military, political, cultural, and economic map of the Zionist ambitions as drawn up a long time ago. He added: Syria has rejected and continues to reject capitulation. It is working for the creation of appropriate material and moral factors so that our nation can avert the danger of the enemy and preserve its pan-Arab rights.

The president said that Syria will only support a peace which has real bases, a peace which can survive and which can achieve and preserve Arab pride. He warned against the hostile schemes which aim at deluding the Arab citizen into believing that our enemy is unbeatable. He called for confronting and foiling these schemes. He stressed the need to pay attention to our destiny at the proper time and said: The present time may be the most suitable.

The president stressed that Syria supports any Arab action which serves the Arab nation's interests and achieves its aims. He added: No world power will prevent the attainment of Arab unity for ever, adding: We are one nation and will unite sooner or later. He expressed optimism over the future.

The president made these remarks while receiving the heads of the delegations participating in the 11th Conference of the Arab News Agencies Union at 1900 yesterday. The heads of delegations briefed the president on the progress of the conference and the results of their debates. They said that the conference has adopted serious steps toward the attainment of the union's aims -- serving the Arab nation's national causes. They thanked the president for the hospitality accorded to them in Syria and the facilities rendered to ensure the success of the conference. The president welcomed the heads of delegations and expressed his pleasure at holding the conference in Damascus as a sign of joint Arab action. He said: We welcome and encourage any comprehensive Arab meeting in which joint action is undertaken in the service of the Arab nation's causes and aspirations.

The president called on the Arab news media to be committed to objectivity. Addressing the heads of delegations, he said: Your mission is a big one and is part of the Arab nation's tremendous mission. You must support with what is correct and you must indicate what is wrong whenever a mistake is made.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

JN091657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] At 1310 today President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee. The two sides discussed the situation in the region in light of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the imperialist and Zionist plots to liquidate the Palestinian cause and draw attention away from the battle against the Zionist enemy and this enemy's expansionist ambitions and schemes to implicate the Arabs in secondary and marginal battles and disputes. The two sides also reviewed the effects of the Iraqi-Iranian war on Iraq and how this war has weakened the ranks of those opposing imperialism and Zionism. They also stressed the need to bolster and enhance the militant role of the national Iraqi forces and to consolidate relations among the forces opposing imperialism and Zionism in the region.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM RECEIVES IRANIAN MINISTER

JN121911 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] At 1900 this evening, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman, minister of commerce in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his delegation. The meeting, which was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, dealt with means of developing and promoting trade and economic relations between the two countries. The prime minister was briefed on the results of the guest minister's talks with Syrian officials. He expressed satisfaction with them and stressed their importance in developing cooperation. During the meeting, the two sides affirmed that the struggle of the Syrian and Iranian peoples against Zionism and U.S. imperialism is a prime aim that demands continuous strengthening of cooperation in all fields.

U.S. 'SOURCES' ON BEGIN-HABIB MEETING

TA130535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] This morning the prime minister will confer with U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib. Habib requested to meet Menahem Begin in private, without other ministers or personalities in attendance. U.S. sources last night told our political correspondent that Habib is bringing along firm instructions from the U.S. President to accelerate the talks between Israel and Lebanon over the pullout of their forces from that country. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports in anticipation of the meting.

Also in anticipation of Habib's previous visit there were similar reports: President Reagan is angry, Israel is piling obstacles on the path of the negotiations, and Habib has been instructed to accelerate the talks. Habib came and left but nothing happened in the meantime.

Last night, U.S. sources told me: Habib received instructions from the President to accelerate the negotiations. Indeed, there is already a certain change that the sides may arrive at an agreed-upon schedule at the talks in Qiryat Shemona. However, there is a long way to go before the pullout of the foreign forces.

The meeting scheduled to be held in a few hours between Menahem Begin and Philip Habib is overshadowed by reports originating with the U.S. Administration that the prime minister's visit to the United States next month depends on developments in Israel and on the negotiations with Lebanon.

Political elements in Jerusalem have bluntly reacted to these reports. One may only assess that the prime minister will tell the U.S. ambassador that Israel is doing everything to advance the negotiations and that the main hitch lies in the fact that no sign of readiness is yet being discerned on the part of Syria and the PLO to get out of Lebanon. It seems the Americans are not yet in control of this issue.

In the larger context are the contacts with Husayn, the Reagan plan, and Israel's attitude toward this process. The word in Jerusalem is that the U.S. Administration is becoming increasingly frustrated that no progress has been made on all these subjects. Husayn is still sitting on the fence and the reports about his imminent joining of the process originate in Washington.

To sum up, we will quote the remarks of the U.S. secretary of state to an Israeli personality: The President must look good and successful. Israel is spoiling the show and, according to political observers here, it will have to pay a dear price for it.

BURG ON U.S. 'TACTLESSNESS' OVER BEGIN TRIP

TA121425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Minister Burg has said that if the reports that the U.S. Administration has presented conditions for Mr Begin's visit to Washington are correct, this indicates tactlessness in personal international relations, so that the ultimate result might be the opposite of the original intention. Dr Burg told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that he favors a dialogue with the United States, but he opposes dictating conditions or positions.

PORAT COMMENTS ON TIMING OF BEGIN'S U.S. VISIT

TA121205 Jeruslaem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Interview with the prime minister's adviser on media affairs, Uri Porat, by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Porat, reports were published this morning based on sources in the U.S. Administration that the invitation of the prime minister to the United States depends on several conditions: on progress in the negotiations with Lebanon; on President Navon's announcement whether he will run for prime minister on an Alignment ticket; and on the findings of the commission of inquiry. Does the prime minister's office have a reaction to this matter?

[Answer] I do not know what U.S. sources you are referring to, but in any case, all the ridiculous reports about the final date for the prime minister's visit to Washington were intended only to create a false atmosphere of hysteria about this matter. It is inconceivable that a superpower would act according to a system of considerations appropriate to the level of gossip columns. When such an infantile level of political speculation reaches the newspapers, one can only laugh. In any case, we heard this morning that the U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday totally denied all these laughable reports. I want to say one thing on this matter, and I say it clearly: The date of the prime minister's visit will be fixed according to needs, and not whisperings, or gossip, or the whims of this or that official or journalist.

[Question] But regarding the substance of the matter, those reports surely give expression to a certain mood in the U.S. Administration?

[Answer] They perhaps express the mood of a few officials and journalists, but in no case that of the U.S. Administration.

[Question] It has already been reported by authoritative sources that President Reagan wants to transmit via his envoy Philip Habib his dissatisfaction over the progress of the negotiations with Lebanon, over Israel's footdragging, as it were. You took part this morning in the meeting of the steering team at the prime minister's. How would you describe the Israeli position in the negotiations with Lebanon now?

[Answer] Just a second. When you say from authoritative sources, perhaps you can tell me what authoritative sources you are referring to. I have not heard any authoritative U.S. source say what you cited in your question.

[Question] Media like THE WASHINGTON POST, which cites a letter from the President... [interrupted]

[Answer] If you consider THE WASHINGTON POST an authoritative source, we have an argument on that. I know of no letter from the President. I know there is no letter from the President. What pertains to supposed U.S. dissatisfaction over Israel's position in the negotiations with Lebanon? Such a claim flies in the face of the facts. The fact is that the United States, in the negotiations with Lebanon in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona, ultimately came very close to the initial Israeli position. Where is the dissatisfaction and discontentment here?

[Question] Mr Porat, how do you explain that until now no government reaction or statement has been released about everything that is happening regarding the Reagan plan, the fact that King Husayn is very close to joinging the peace negotiations, and the reports on this matter?

[Answer] What Israel had to say on this matter it has said repeatedly in the past and has no need to respond anew every time. King Husayn has been invited many times by the prime minister, by the late President as-Sadat at the time, by former U.S. President Carter, and the invitation to Husyan is also in the Camp David accords. Therefore, it is unnecessary to again invite him to the talks. When we invite him to the talks, the intention is of talks based on the Camp David accords, and the Camp David accords -- for those who have forgotten -- are the only agreements on the matter of the Middle East. There are many proposals, resolutions, ideas, and plans, but the only agreements concerning the future of the Middle East that have been signed are the Camp David accords, which were signed by the largest and most powerful of the Arab states, by Israel, and the United States. Why must other plans be decided on?

RADIO VIEWS BEGIN'S U.S. TRIP, LEBANON TALKS

TA121534 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Report by Moshe Hakohen -- recorded]

[Text] Government sources in Jerusalem today rejected with scorn publications and reports in Washington saying that the administration wants to postpone the prime minister's scheduled visit there, until after the Kahan commission submits its conclusions and these are published, and until after President Navon announces his decision on his political future. This is a whole mixture of a mess brewed up and rumors spread by petty State Department officers in collaboration with the U.S. media, the sources said. A senior minister, who is not a Likud member, today defined the reports from Washington as malicious.

It has further been reported in Jerusalem today that in contacts with the United States, the White House suggested January as the date for the visit, whereas the prime minister's office preferred February. No condition for the visit was ever broached, even in a hinted fashion, throughout all the contacts. The Americans no doubt remember, government sources said, that when Mr Begin visited Washington last June, and the newspapers reported that President Reagan would only meet with him if Israel accepted a cease-fire in Lebanon, Mr Begin instructed his party to pack up and leave, making it clear that he does not accept invitations with preconditions. This position of his has undoubtedly not changed.

It has furthermore been reported in Jerusalem that contrary to reports spread in Washington, Ambassador Habib is not bringing with him any message from President Reagan, allegedly containing criticism of Israel's position in the negotiations with Lebanon, for his meeting with Begin tomorrow. We are aware of the fact, government sources said, that just like Israel, President Reagan is not pleased with the slow progress of the negotiations. However, to the best of our knowledge, he does not put the blame for this on Israel, and the proof of this is the new U.S. proposals raised in the negotiations with Lebanon, which are closer to Israel's position.

Today, the steering team for the talks with Lebanon convened in Jerusalem, directing the Israeli delegation to the talks in anticipation of the resumption of the talks in Qiryat Shemona tomorrow. In the debate, the view was expressed that the parties' positions have grown somewhat closer. In the session tomorrow, Israel will broach a number of proposed amendments to the latest draft agenda submitted by the U.S. representative to the talks, Ambassador Draper. Jerusalem expects the Lebanese, too, to raise their own draft amenements.

The main bone of contention still centers on the issue of normalization, with Israel insisting that this matter be given substantial, real, expression on the agenda, but at the same time expressing readiness to accept compromises in the formulation, whereas Lebanon is making efforts to minimize as much as possible the significance of this subject. The argument over the agenda, Jerusalem emphasized today, is not merely technical, but expresses the parties' essential, fundamental positions in regard to the future arrangement [hesder] between the two countries.

A senior minister who is closely following the talks said today: The negotiations should be conducted neither with a stopwatch nor loudspeakers.

ISRAELI 'SOURCES' ON CHANGES IN DRAPER'S PROPOSAL

TA121227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Israel will ask for what Israeli sources call certain changes in the latest American proposal on the agenda issue with Lebanon. The Israeli steering committee chaired by Prime Minister Begin arrived at this decision after meeting in Jerusalem today.

The Israeli, Lebanese and American negotiators are to meet again tomorrow in the Israeli border town of Qiryat Shemona. Reporter David Essing adds that Israeli sources say that if the changes are included, an agreement on the agenda could be worked out.

Yesterday, Lebanese officials said Lebanon had accepted the idea of what was called a composit agenda raised by American delegate Morris Draper. The unnamed Lebanese source said that was on condition that issues on the agenda are considered topics for discussion and not binding principles.

American envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper now in Israel, are holding consultations today. Tomorrow, Habib is due to meet with Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN IN QIRYAT SHEMONA 13 JANUARY

NC130930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] We are still waiting for a telephone dispatch from our team in Qiryat Shemona to provide us with the available information concerning the sixth round of the Lebanese-Israel-U.S. negotiations which started at 1015 [0815 GMT].

The Lebanese delegation to the negotiations arrived in Qiryat Shemona at 1000, immediately after which peripheral consultations were held among the three delegations as usual.

A responsible source in Beirut had said that the Lebanese delegation is going to the negotiations in Qiryat Shemona today with an open mind. The source expected that there will be two possibilities: either Israel will not accept the U.S. proposal as amended by Lebanon, or there will be an Israeli acceptance. If the Israeli side does not agree, the Lebanese delegation will return immediately to Beirut. But, if there is approval, Lebanon will demand that priority be given to the withdrawals. The delegation has been provided with all the necessary instructions to face the various possibilities.

According to the information received from Qiryat Shemona, the Israeli side approved the U.S. paper but decided to demand some amendments to it.

Beirut Radio on Talks

NC131104 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry delegation from Qiryat Shemona -- in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English -- live]

[Text] The sixth round of talks opened this morning at exactly 1015 [0815 GMT] amidst rising hopes of the possibility that the deadlock could be broken with new U.S. proposals submitted by the American delegation and which could serve as a possible agenda for today's talks nourished and propounded by the arrival to Jerusalem of U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib. The press and media channels are speculating over today's meeting and expressing some sort of optimism concerning Israeli flexibility on the issue of normalization in view of the pressure exerted by the U.S. delegation headed by Morris Draper, which led, according to reliable sources, to the composition of a new agenda for talks acceptable to both the Lebanese and Israeli sides.

So far, there is no official indication that any possible agreement will be reached. Before the opening of today's talks, the head of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Antoine Fattal, declined to make any statement, noting hopes were still rising as long as the talks continue. To mention here, that the U.S. delegation has put forward new ideas that are being considered at this moment but no details of the so-called composed agenda were disclosed [sentence as heard]. But today's negotiations could be labelled as entering a practical and serious phase as to the main objective of the Lebanese state which is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all over Lebanon. The chief delegates will undoubtedly be in contact with their respective governments on all major points raised [words indistinct] aimed at avoiding another deadlock in the fresh American ideas designed to help break the sterility of the past five meetings. Finally, we learned that President Reagan had expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of progress in the talks which have been going for several weeks. At exactly 1100, Morris Draper, the head of the American delegation, was in contact with either his American Embassy in Beirut or Jerusalem where U.S. envoy Habib is now staying [as heard].

The spokesman for the Israeli delegation Mr Yuri Pazner, spoke to the press saying that the delegations were discussing proposals which can serve as a composed agenda acceptable for negotiations by the Israeli side, adding that there were lateral contacts undertaken and now underway to clarify some points which serve as a good basis for a possible agenda for talks.

Agreement on Schedule Reached

TA131124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1120 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Live telephone report by Hayim Hecht]

[Text] The news from Qiryat Shemona: There is agreement [haskama]. Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner is this minute emerging before the journalists, let us listen to him.

[Pazner] I wanted to inform you that the delegations have reached an agreement [heskem] about an agenda. In approximately 30 minutes, we will read out to you that agreement.

[Hecht] Well, the first item on the agenda -- ending the state of war -- is currently being deliberated in the debates hall. The heads of the Israeli and Lebanese delegations commended U.S. Ambassador Morris Draper's contribution to reaching the agreement.

More on Agreement

TA131147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1139 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Live report by Hayim Hecht]

[Text] At this very moment, the head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche, is taking the podium at the Matnas Club in Qiryat Shemona and is reading the agreed-upon schedule in English. As mentioned, the first item is an end to the state of war, the second item is security arrangements, third item is a framework for mutual relations, and the fourth item is the agreed plan for a total withdrawal. Let us now go over and listen to Mr David Kimche's remarks:

[Kimche -- now speaking in Hebrew] The sides to the talks to simultaneously debate -- due to the relations between them -- all the following issues on the agenda: an end to the state of war; security arrangements; a framework for mutual relations, including issues such as liaison, ending hostile propaganda, transit of merchandise, produce and people, communications, and so on; a plan for comprehensive withdrawals; conditions for Israel's withdrawal within the framework of the withdrawal of all the foreign forces; possible guarantees.

[Hecht] At the end of the agreed-upon document there are several footnotes, the most important of them noting that the agreed-upon schedule includes the ideas of both delegations, the Israeli and the Lebanese. Both parties agree that the deliberations should continue while everybody displays goodwill and the sides do not commit themselves to any possible results of the negotiations. It is also stated that, further in the negotiations, each side is allowed to raise additional ideas.

SHARON ON ACHIEVING AGREEMENTS WITH LEBANON

TA130838 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said this morning that Israel is not standing with a stopwatch in its hand and eventually Israel will achieve all the agreements it is seeking with Lebanon. The defense minister was visiting at the Good Fence where he spoke with Lebanese workers and Israeli and Lebanese businessmen who maintain trade relations.

Ari'el Sharon said the arrangements at the Good Fence prove that normalization in the field precedes normalization on paper.

When asked about the U.S. involvement in the negotiations between the two countries, the defense minister said: We have always regarded U.S. participation as positive, but it should be remembered that what is at stake is an agreement between Israel and Lebanon. The defense minister's remarks were reported by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz.

HA'ARETZ REPORT ON PROSPECTS OF DRAPER PROPOSAL

TA121128 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray and political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Text] There are good prospects that the proposal of the U.S. diplomat Morris Draper for an agreed upon agenda in the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon will be accepted. In Beirut it was stated that Lebanon has accepted Jerusalem's proposal and that the steering committee has not rejected it outright.

In Jerusalem and in Beirut, optimism was voiced on a positive move forward tomorrow at Qiryat Shemona or the day after tomorrow at Khaldah.

Sources in Beirut stated yesterday that Lebanon has accepted the U.S. proposal for the agenda of talks with Israel in a slightly amended version, which was conveyed by Draper yesterday to Jerusalem.

The sources stressed that this positive development emerged after intensive contacts through Draper, which took place yesterday in Beirut and in which President al-Jumayyil, Foreign Minister Dr Salim, and the director-general of the Israel Foreign Ministry David Kimche, who spent the past 24 hours in Beirut, took part. The sources did not exclude the possibility that Draper would announce the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the agenda today before the sixth round of talks in Qiryat Shemona tomorrow, if the version drafted following the contacts is approved by the Israeli steering committee.

The HA'ARETZ Arab affairs correspondent learned that the amended version includes an explanatory clause tacked on to the agenda, at Lebanon's request, and that this clause specifies that the agenda is based on the proposals submitted by the two parties and that the other clauses in the agenda will be brought up for discussion by each party whenever it sees fit, freely, and without any binding commitment.

Reacting to this, Israel stressed that in point of fact, there was no need for this explanatory clause, since the agenda was one of free discussions and its clauses do not require any prior commitment. But the Lebanese representatives pointed out that they required the formal inclusion of the explanatory clause for domestic and inter-Arab reasons.

It was further learned that the first clause in the amended version of the agenda is ending the state of belligerence between the two countries, which was accepted in substance at the last round of talks and according to which, it will be possible to move on to discussing the evacuation of foreign forces. The accepted version contains the Israeli demand for the prior evacuation of the PLO from the Al-Biqa' Valley and the northern region, and later, a gradual, mutual withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian forces. The possibility of a limited Israeli withdrawal in conjunction with an agreement between the governments of Lebanon and Syria for the withdrawal of Syrian forces, is also mentioned.

Kimche met Draper in Jerusalem last night. Political sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that given the anticipated Lebanese agreement, the chances are of a positive move forward in the negotiations at Qiryat Shemona tomorrow or at Khaldah on Sunday. Even so, they said that Israel would suggest certain amendments to Draper's latest proposal, notably on "future mutual relations." Israel wishes to set a definite date and not leave so vague a term as "the future." On the other hand, Israel objects to setting dates for the IDF pullback (this on the grounds that the dates will be subject to discussion in the overall talks on withdrawal).

The steering committee for negotiations, headed by Begin and with the participation of Ministers Shamir, Sharon, and Burg, will meet in Jerusalem today. Apparently the decision will be taken not to reject Draper's new proposal outright, on the assumption that the Lebanese accept it in principle and will not back out of their agreement at the last moment, as they did on a previous occasion.

U.S. mediator Philip Habib arrived in Israel yesterday afternoon from the United States.

Today, he is to consult with U.S. officials and is due to meet the prime minister tomorrow at his Jerusalem office. Later, Habib is scheduled to go to Beirut for talks with government officials there.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that Habib has instructions to speed up as much as possible the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon and secure speedy progress. The same sources said that if progress was not achieved, then the United States is likely to exert pressure on both parties to reach a swift conclusion.

Kimche spoke yesterday in Beirut to foreign and Lebanese correspondents and there were reportedly positive echoes in the Lebanese media.

IDF PATROLS NEAR U.S. MARINE POSITIONS

TA110859 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpt] Following terrorist infiltration from the Burj al-Barajinah area and Hayy as-Sullum, south of Beirut, IDF guards have increased their patrols in the area and near U.S. Marine positions there.

These army movements are apparently a response to the U.S. complaint about an infiltration of IDF units into the sector which is supervised by Marines.

It appears that several of the ambushes against IDF vehicles in the B'abda region and along the highways leading to Beirut were carried out by terrorists who had come from West Beirut and returned there after the incidents. It can be assumed that it was the terrorists who came to this area and passed Marine positions on their way and who also placed the explosive charges that damaged IDF vehicles in several incidents.

Among other things, the terrorists who came from West Beirut attacked the vehicle in which Lieutenant Yesha'yahu Lavi was killed about 10 days ago. These infiltrations required the IDF to increase the patrols in the area.

'AL HAMISHMAR PREDICTS SPLIT IN PHALANGE

TA111237 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jan 83 p 1

[Middle East affairs correspondent's report from Beirut]

[Text] The Lebanese Phalanges, who prefer to be called the Lebanese Forces, are today facing a possible split into two wings, one supporting President Amin al-Jumayyil's controlled maneuvers toward Israel, and the other demanding that he make a full peace treaty with Israel. This was reported last night by knowledgeable sources.

The sources claimed that the Phalange military commander, Fu'ad Ephraim, has for some time leaned towards Al-Jumayyil's side, to the dissatisfaction of his militant colleagues who have recently moved their command posts from the Beirut area to positions close to IDF strongholds and confrontation lines with the Syrians. Ephraim has family connections with Al-Jumayyil. He is married to the president's niece.

The militants claim that the reservations Al-Jumayyil is showing toward Israel against the background of his wooing on the Lebanese nationalist leaders have recently undermined the status of the pro-Israel camp and even broken the ground for a resumption of the extremists' activities.

In this context, they have claimed that two PLC activists, (Tawfiq al-Safadi) and (Sabri Jirays) have recently returned to Beirut and resumed there the organization's activity in the old strategic studies building. They have even claimed that the organization has reestablished many terrorist squads in West Beirut.

According to the militants' version, the extremists are renewing their activities in Beirut under the aegis of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzn, who granted refuge to many activists, including Colonel Ahmad al-Khatib, who was at one time the head of the Arab Lebanese Army which split off from the national army of the land of the cedars at the peak of the civil war there about 7 years ago.

ESTIMATES ON HUSAYN JOINING PEACE PROCESS

TA121100 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tuviya Mendelsson]

[Excerpt] Lately, there have been contacts and consultations in the senior political echelons in Jerusalem that follow the developments in Jordan. The growing feeling is that King Husayn might announce that Jordan will join the peace process.

Official political elements said last night that according to their estimation, King Husayn will not announce anything prior to the scheduled visits of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Washington. The political elements in Jerusalem again said yesterday that Jerusalem is willing and wanting King Husayn to joint the peace process without preconditions and on the basis of the Camp David accords.

The estimation of the elements in Jerusalem is that Husayn will not announce his joining the peace process without linking it to some conditions such as the freezing of settlements.

MINISTER SHAMIR QUOTED ON HUSAYN, NEGOTIATIONS

TA121521 Tel Aviv KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 12 Jan 83 p 18

[Text] This week, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a private conversation that he was convinced that by the end of the month, Husayn would announce his agreement in principle to join in the peace process in the Middle East. Shamir connected what he said with the fact that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had decided to publicize the contents of his talk with U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, in which he announced his acceptance of the existence of Israel. "Iraq is one of the only countries that has never cancelled the state of war between it and Israel, and never even signed cease-fire agreements. There is no doubt that this is a question of a U.S. attempt to harness even more Arab countries to the peace process." In the conversation, Shamir said that the signs that King Husayn had decided to get off the fence and enter into negotiations under a U.S. umbrella were increasing.

Shamir did not share this information with his Cabinet colleagues. At the last Cabinet session, he reported on the contacts on Lebanon and supported the firm line of not conceding even one iota to the Lebanese. The Cabinet itself has not held any discussion about the changes now occurring in the Arab world, nor has it crystallized any preparations for Husayn's entry into the negotiations. [Last sentence published in bold face] The prime minister contented himself with the declaration that he would be happy if Husayn were to join the deliberations table: "Every issue is open at the table," he said, thus hinting that he would not grant the king's conditions of freezing settlements for at least the negotiating period.

More Shamir Comments

TA131034 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Adar Qeysari -- date and place not given]

[Text] "King Husayn's goal is not peace with Israel but rather to deprive it of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told YOMAN HASHAVU'A.

The foreign minister elaborated: "It is a question of psychological warfare. Husayn is trying to seize the opportunity known as the 'Reagan plan' to arrive at an Israeli withdrawal from the territories of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip even before the election campaign in the United States. His moderation is expressed in the fact that he is willing to condescend and accept Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip as well as Jerusalem."

Question: Still, do you discern any trends of moderation is Husayn?

Answer: Jordan has to date remained faithful to the principle of "not even one step," namely, that one should not give to Israel even one inch of land liberated by the IDF in the 6-day war. Therefore, we should not get excited about those arguing that the "moderate" Husayn is seeking peace. Let those who scream so yell from morning till evening, but we should not get dragged into that hysteria.

As long as Israel firmly persists in its positions, all the Arab maneurvering [tekhuna] is worthless. We are willing to meet and negotiate with Husayn on the basis of the Camp David accords but not on the basis of any other plan. I do not see any danger that this government will agree to freeze settlements, not even for one minute.

Question: The Egyptians are spreading the story that they have succeeded in "moderating" Iraq.

Answer: Reagan; who is directing an allegedly moderate Arab orchestra, has assigned Jordan the role of depriving Israel through political means — it did not work through economic and military means -- of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Jordan, Iraq, and the rest -- all of them manage to play the 'moderates,' and only Syria, being subject to Soviet influence, cannot act the moderate.

As for the PLO, it certainly accepts the Fes conference resolution to work for an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and for the establishment of a palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. 'Arafat goes on to say that one he has taken control over these areas, he will continue "to liberate Palestine" beyond the Greek Line....

PRESIDENT NAVON SAYS PEACE WITH EGYPT 'FROZEN'

TA120708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Israel's President Yitzhaq Navon says since the death of Egypt's President as-Sadat, the peace process with Egypt has slowed down. The president was addressing a student gathering in New York organized by the American Zionist Youth Federation. Judy Lessing reports from New York:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] Before the war in Lebanon, the process had slowed a great deal, President Navon said. And he now describes it as a frozen peace. But Israel, which has made such sacrifices for this peace, mustn't despair.

[Navon -- in English -- apparently recorded earlier] On the contrary. We should make an effort, try to rally and find friends, and try to reestablish it and revive it and give it new life, if not abruptly, then by stages, slowly. But it must recuperate, because if that's the face of peace with Egypt with whom we have made all those sacrifices, if that's what's happening with the peace with Egypt, then it isn't a great appetizer to go on and embark on other negotiations with others. And we would like to have -- if possible, I don't know -- if possible, to have a comprehensive peace. I don't know if it's possible.

[Lessing] Since President as-Sadat's death, President Navon said, Egypt has shown a growing tendency to return to the coziness of the Arab world and to allow anti-Jewish sentiment to flourish in its newspapers and in cartoons, beyond what could be regarded as reasonable criticism. He says this is a worrying development. [end recording]

'MILITARY SOURCES' ON PEACE TREATY IN SINAI

TA130813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The Egyptians are meticulously implementing the peace treaty as far as the maintenance of forces in the Sinai is concerned, and in many cases, they even make do with a smaller number of troops than allowed by the Camp David accords. This was learned by our correspondent Yaron Enosh from military sources. There is cooperation between the senior ranks of both armies in everything pertaining to infiltration attempts from Egypt into Israel. The IDF points out that there have been several violations of the accords but these were minor.

Further Report

TA130811 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0748 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Senior IDF officers believe that because IDF units in the south do not open fire on infiltrators coming from Egypt, this indirectly encourages tne latter. In a tour for journalists conducted by the Southern Command, the senior officers explained that infiltrators are fired upon in other areas. However, according to the peace treaty with Egypt, bordercrossers on both sides cannot be fired upon. The same sources pointed out that the infiltrators include Bedouin from the Sinai seeking employment in Israel. The officers remark that in several instances -- and in contravention of the law -- inhabitants of the Rafah approaches help the Sinai Bedouin to reside in Israel and work in agricultural fields in the wake of unemployment in the Sinai. This was reported by the ITIM correspondent.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TABAH STAYING ISRAELI

TA121255 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by the Knesset correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Ministry representatives said yesterday at the meeting of the Knesset Committee for Public Audit that Israel believes that the final solution to the dispute on the Tabah area will be that it will stay in the hands of Israel. The representatives said that Egypt has turned the subject of Tabah into a "national celebration" and that the Egyptians are making a mistake by blowing the issue out of proportions.
Our correspondent notes that this Foreign Ministry statement was said while negotiations over Tabah are being held.

The director of the Egyptian Department in the Foreign Ministry said in the committee's session that since the Peace for Galilee Operation, all contacts and meetings between the leaders of Israel and Egypt were frozen.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA111538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry Elyaqim Rubinstein said that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Cairo is an infringement of the peace treaty. He stressed that in the letter from President Carter to the prime minister, it was said that according to the agreement [heskem], Egypt should keep a resident ambassador in Israel. He went on to add that unlike As-Sadat, who was open to normalization, his successors tend to lean toward the Arab world at Israel's expense. The deputy director of the Foreign Ministry spoke at a meeting of the Knesset Committee for Public Audit, which discussed ties with Egypt.

Committee Chairman Avraham Katz-'Oz from the Alignment said the government is getting used to the Egyptian damage to normalization, and is doing nothing to change the situation.

BEGIN WILL NOT SUBMIT SUMMARY TO COMMISSION

TA121518 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who is one of the people warned by the state commission of inquiry investigating the circumstances of the massacre in the refugee camps that he might be harmed by either the investigation proper or its conclusion, has decided not to submit a written summation of his arguments to the commission.

At the same time, it has been learned that most of the other people who had been warned by the commission will submit their written summations today.

The commission will hold its final session on Sunday, and will then allow the nine people who were warned (or their attorneys) to voice additional oral arguments. It was decided that each of them will be allocated 40 minutes for this. Part of the summing-up debate early next week may be open to the public.

EL AL RESUMES FLIGHTS; DIFFICULTIES REMAIN

TA121714 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Along with the hopes spurred by the first company flight that took off this morning to Johannesburg, there still remain the difficulties that hamper El Al's chances of rehabilitation. This follows the declaration yesterday by the pilots that they will not join the work agreement drawn up by the temporary liquidator of the company. Today, the Knesset Finance Committee froze its approval for state collateral for El Al loans. The liquidator has been summoned to the committee next week to explain how he intends to reactivate the company without the pilots.

ALGERIA

GDR'S SCHUERER RECEIVED BY PARTY OFFICIAL

LD111442 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Boualam Benhamouda, member of the party Politburo and finance minister, this morning received Gerhard Schuerer, Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who was accompanied by an important delegation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and bolstering cooperation at the economic and financial levels.

COMMUNIQUE ON ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY VISIT

LD091114 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Algiers, 9/1/83 (APS) -- An Algerian-Italian joint communique was released at the end of the visit paid in Algeria by a delegation from the Italian Communist Party (PCI) led by Mr Alessandro Natta, PCI member of the Secretariat, at the invitation of the CC.

The National Liberation Front (FLN) party widely exposed Algeria's evolution in the frame of the national development plan, the consolidation of the party, the reinforcement of its internal and external action, and the beginning of the preparation of the 5th congress of the next five year plan.

The PCI delegation presented Italy's political and economic evolution, the action of the party at the internal and external plan as well as the preparation of the party 6th congress due on next March.

At the plan of bilateral relations, the two parties expressed their will to overcome difficulties which can delay the achievement of accords which intervened between the two states, and commit themselves to work for the establishment of a real and large cooperation in the two countries' mutual interest.

The two delegations proceeded to a deep examination of the international situation characterized by a dangerous recrudescence of tension, the resort to the policy of power and aggression for the solution of conflicts, the redeployment and the reinforcement of bases of intervention and the arms race aiming at leading the world to a nuclear cataclysm.

Convinced of the indissociable character of peace and security in the world, the two parties pointed out the danger of the perpetuation of the tension and expressed the imperious and urgent necessity to act for creating a climate of detente aiming at favouring the dialogue in conformity with people's deep aspirations. The FLN party and the PCI recalled that the Middle East main problem remains the Palestinian question. They considered that any coming back to peace, any just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict imperatively implies PLO participation, the recognition of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights.

Regarding the situation prevailing in Lebanon, the two parties condemned the savage slaughters perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population. They reiterated their solidarity with the Lebanese people, with its progressive forces, for the respect of Lebanon's national sovereignty and territorial integrity and demanded the immediate withdrawal of occupational forces.

Examining the evolution in north-west Africa, the two parties reaffirm their attachment to the solution of Western Sahara conflict on the basis of principles enacted by the OAU Nairobi summit, the UN and the Nonaligned Movement. They appealed Morocco and the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations for the implementation of Western Sahara free and general self-determination.

The two delegations renewed on this occasion their support to all the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America which struggle against colonialism, racism, forms of oppression and exploitation as well as foreign intervention.

Concerned by the serious economic and social crisis which is at present shaking the world, the two parties called for the beginning of global negotiations in the UN frame for the setting up a new international order founded on equality and equity.

LIBYA

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CHADIAN CAPITAL

LD131040 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1025 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jan (JANA) -- Urgent news from the Chadian capital today reported that fierce fighting was taking place in the capital city of Ndjamena. The news said that the fierce fighting began last night and that it could be an attempt to overthrow the insubordinate Hissein Habre. News from the Chadian capital confirmed the fierce fighting was continuing. However, no further details of the situation or the outcome of the fierce fighting in Ndjamena are available.

Other information from the Chadian capital reported that the intensity of the fierce fighting against the insubordinate Habre has increased, and that it seemed to be between Habre's forces and insurgents who have rebelled against him.

REPORTS ON TRAINING OF AFRICAN GUERRILLAS DENIED

LD121930 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- On Wednesday, Libya denied reports on the training of African guerrilla fighters under the supervision of Soviet and GDR instructors. The Libyan Embassy in Bonn said that this false piece of information is part of a campaign against Libya which has been conducted for some time. The allusion to the alleged training of underground fighters from Chad, Mauritania, and other African countries is an attempt to damage relations between Libya and its neighboring states. The embassy stressed that Libya sets "great store by the close relations between the Arab-Libyan and the German people;" reports of this kind are intended to put them under strain.

TRIPOLI COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD SYRIA

LD121850 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The U.S. Administration is showing an artificial and deliberate annoyance at Syria's deployment of SAM-5 long-range missiles. The Reagan administration, in coordination with the Zionist enemy, has staged a propaganda campaign against these missiles. The United States alleges that deploying such missiles threatens the security of the area.

JANA's political editor says that this artificial annoyance comes within the framework of Washington's tricks and its banking on what it calls the weakness of the Arab mind.

It has created this storm not out of fear of these missiles, which are used lawfully in defense against the Zionist aggressors who are supported by the U.S. machine, but its has created it for the purpose of going ahead with the implementation of its plan devoted to serving the so-called security of Israel.

It is strange that the Reagan administration expresses so-called concern for the right of Syria to defend itself and to confront the dangers posed by the Zionist enemy, for basiclaly it is a question of the United States conspiring, through expanded Zionist-U.S. armament, to dominate the Arab homeland.

It must be stressed that Washington allows itself to spread weapons of destruction both in the Arab homeland and in a number of other countries. It also pushes the Zionist ally to occupy, to expand, and to turn occupied Palestine into an arsenal of U.S. destructive weapons to confront the Arab nation.

Why was Washington not annoyed with the Zionist invasion, which took place with a heavy cover of U.S. aircraft, tanks, and cluster bombs sent to Tel Aviv from Washington as a gift? Why is Washington not annoyed -- even as play-acting for public opinion -- with the killing of children, peasants, workers, women, and old people by factist dictatorships in Latin Ameirca with whom it has built permanent bridges, regimes, and figures which would not have been able to kill, oppress, spread terror, or cause terrible destruction had it not been for the U.S. weapons?

The Reagan administration, while showing such artificial concern and false annoyance, is not only leveling scorn at the Arab mind, but it is also grossly holding in contempt the entire world public opinion, which is now fully aware of the ugly crimes committed against nations and of the conspiracies hatched against the progressive regimes which reject U.S. hegemony.

If the U.S. finds it too much for the Syrian people to defend their soil and Arabism this gives us further proof of its attitude and policy, which has been condemned because it ignores Arab rights, and blatantly aligned itself to the Zionist enemy and encouraged him to commit aggression, stage invasions, and kill thousands of innocent people with U.S. weapons and money. At the same time the Reagan Adminsitration exposes itself and its tricks, and confirms its premedidated intentions to perpetuate Zionist occupation of Lebanon by way of providing absurd pretexts and stifling the progressive Arab attitudes. This administration first implements capitulationist solutions and schemes, second, guarantees the picking of the fruits of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, and subsequently finds a suitable atmosphere to implement the U.S. plan which seeks to push the Zionist train of death to other positions in the Arab homeland.

It is no secret to anyone that the U.S. Administration has been taking advantage of the circumstances in the Lebanese arena in order to realize its other aims: to strip Syrian defences naked; to take Lebanon through the current shameful negotiation into a position of complete submission; and to make Lebanon a passage through which U.S. peace can be imposed so that the meeting of Zionist and U.S. interests in other positions can be realized.

AL-QADHDHAFI PROPOSAL PASSED TO ARAB LEAGUE

LD122236 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] JANA has learned that contact has been made between the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the secretary of the Arab League to find out what the league's General Secretariat had done in the way of measures toward the proposal of the brother leader of the revolution concerning the formation of an Arab military force in which member states participate in order to stand up to the Zionist occupation of Lebanon, support the Palestinians, and prevent further deterioration in the ranks of the Arab nation.

The Arab League secretary general said that he duly circulated the proposal to all the Arab member-countries. The secretariat general is awaiting the replies of the Arab states to this proposal.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM TALKS IN EGYPT

EA112054 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Mr Joseph Lagu, the vice president of the republic, returned to Khartoum from Cairo at 1345 today with his delegation after a 1-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. On arrival at Khartoum airport he was received by a number of ministers and senior government officials.

His excellency said that his visit achieved its anticipated goals in support of the integration progress between the two fraternal countries. The outcome will be favorable and will strengthen and entrench links in all areas.

He pointed out that he discussed with Egyptian officials assistance in education, popular development, and roads. He said that Foreign Minister Abu Ghazalah agreed that the Egyptian Armed Forces will construct a bridge on the Sobat River. During the next few days a delegation from the popular development committee will arrive in the country to discuss the setting-up of a number of projects in the southern region, in addition to the construction of a hotel in Juba town. He added that the talks also touched on a number of issues relating to education and increasing the number of places for Sudanese students in Egypt as well as settling their problems.

On departure from Cairo airport, Mr Joseph Lagu was seen off by Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Mr Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction; senior officers of the Egyptian Armed Forces, and his excellency the Sudanese ambassador in Egypt and the embassy staff.

MINISTER DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN NAVAL BASE

GF091930 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Text] A senior Sudanese official has said his country has prepared an overall training program to militarily prepare the Palestinian fighters in Sudan in a comprehensive way.

In an interview with AS-SIYASAH, which will be published later, the Sudanese official, who is the national guidance and information minister [title as published], said Sudan was the first to call forth the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut in order to protect the Palestinians as a fighting force and liberation movement and to protect its leadership because Israel's immediate goal was to crush the resistance and destroy its leadership.

Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq [minister of state for internal affairs] affirmed that the Palestinian fighters' presence in Sudan is not to house them, nor it is a kind refuge for them, but it is a military and technical presence, that is, as a fighting force.

Minister Abu Saq did not delve into the details of the training program which the Sudanese authorities have prepared for the Palestinian fighters. However, political observers here said that Sudan and Egypt are currently preparing to create a new Palestinian confrontation front against Israel. These observers said that the Egyptian-Sudanese coordination on this front is toward establishing a naval front on one of the islands scattered in the Red Sea. They added that the Egyptian-Sudanese contacts with Malta have made some progress in studying the possibility of establishing the front there in the event that it is impossible to establish it on one of the Red Sea islands since it would be difficult to establish a Palestinian military base due to the profusion of coral reefs on the Red Sea islands.

In his interview with AS-SIYASAH, Dr Abu Saq revealed that his country has sent four groups of popular volunteers to Iraq. He added that the first groups of regular forces have actually started arriving in Baghdad to fight alongside the Iraqi forces against Iran. The Sudanese official warned that Iran is now threatening the entire Arab region and not only Iraq. He attributed this to the Zionist fingers which are controlling the Iranian regime since the deviation of its revolution.

The Sudanese national guidance and information minister emphasized that the Sudanese-Egyptian integration charter does not aim at an immediate merger between the two countries. The Egyptian-Sudanese charter is the ideal formula for ensuring the prosperity of the two peoples of the Nile Valley, he said.

The Sudanese minister noted the similarity between the integration charter and the GCC.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA MEETS WITH LEBANESE ENVOYS

LD122026 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] President Bourguiba today received a verbal message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, conveyed to him by Lebanese envoys Rashid [name as heard] as-Suluh and Shafiq Badir. The message explains the state of affairs in Lebanon following the Israeli aggression against part of its territory. For his part the head of state acquainted the Lebanese envoys, Rashid as-Suluh and Shafiq Badir, with the efforts he has been making and is still making in support of Lebanon. His excellency gave the delegation a message for President al-Jumayyil.

Following the meeting, Rashid as-Suluh stated that he had found a total response from President Habib Bourguiba concerning the Lebanese issue and Arabs' problems in general. The Lebanese envoy thanked the head of state for the welcome and the attention his excellency has been giving to the Lebanese issue and to Arab issues.

TANZANIA

CHINESE PREMIER ZHOA ZIYANG VISITS 11-12 JAN

Arrival in Dar es Salaam

AB111709 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan 11 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here late today on the tenth leg of his 11-nation month-long tour of Africa, arrived here today. [as received] In a brief statement issued on his behalf expressed the conviction that relations between his country and Tanzania "will develop further and grow stronger."

Mr Zhao, accompanied by a 64-member entourage which included Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and senior political and economic advisors, was met by President Julius Nyerere and hundreds of local residents who had been at the airport since mid-day. The Chinese leader was greeted by a 19-gun salute immediately after he stepped down from his aircraft.

The press statement issued on his arrival said Sino-Tanzania friendship was the result of "meticulous cultivation" of the people of these two countries and the 63-year-old premier looked forward to greater understanding and cooperation between them. "The current visit will give us an opportunity to learn from the Tnzanian people," the statement added.

After being introduced to Tanzanian dignitaries, including Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya, secretary general of the country's ruling party Shid Kawawa and cabinet ministers, Mr Zhao drove in an open Rolls-Royce through flag-bedded streets to State House for a brief rest. Throughout the 12-kilometer (eight mile) journey thousands of Tanzanians were lined up waving and shouting slogans. After Mr Zhao was meeting members of the diplomatic corps based in Tanzania and attending a state banquet held in his honour by President Nyerere.

Mr Zhao, who is on a five-day state visit, is expected to make a major policy speech at a public rally in the Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar tomorrow marking the 16th anniversary celebrations of the island's revolution. Mr Zhao has been invited to attend the rally as a demonstration of the close friendship between the Zanzibaris and the people of China.

His speech, according to sources close to the Chinese delegation, will contain important points on Chinese policy on Africa. Although the source declined to identify the areas to be covered by the Chinese leader, it is believed that the speech will reiterate renewed Chinese commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. This stand was made clear during Mr Zhao's visits to Zambia and Zimbabwe, where he declared that his country would increase its assistance to the movements fighting white minority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

According to the official programme, Mr Zhao is to meet leaders of the Tanzania-based Pan-African Congress (PAC) of South Africa here on Thursday. During the meeting, the pro-Chinese PAC will appeal to the Chinese leader for more aid to enable the movement develop an upper hand over the Soviet-armed ANC in the campaign of disloging the apartheid Pretoria regime.

After spending a night in Zanzibar Mr Zhao will return to Dar es Salaam for official talks with President Nyerere. They are expected to take about three hours and be followed by a press conference.

Arrival Statement

EA112046 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] In a statement issued after his arrival at the international airport, the Chinese leader said the current visit will give China an opportunity to learn more from Tanzania. He said China believes that friendship between the two countries was a result of meticulous cultivation by leaders of the two countries and joint efforts of the peoples of the two countries.

The Chinese prime minister, who is leading a 64-man delegation, was this afternoon meeting Dar es Salaam-based diplomats at the State House. Mwalimu will host an official dinner in his honor tonight.

Zhao Ziyang, Nyerere Speak

EA130020 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: PRC Premier Ndugu Zhao Ziyang, who is on a 5-day visit to Tanzania, will visit Zanzibar today to attend the celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of Zanzibar's revolution. Ndugu Zhao, who arrived in the country yesterday, will also lay the foundation stone of the new Dole transmitting station in Zanzibar.

Last night Ndugu Zhao attended a state banquet given by his host, President Nyerere, at State House. In his speech Ndugu Zhao praised Tanzania's efforts to promote and [word indistinct] brotherhood and unity on the African Continent. The Chinese premier also praised Tanzania's contribution to the liberation of southern Africa and said its efforts are important in the achievement of the continent's complete liberation.

Earlier, President Nyerere praised China for its political and financial assistance and diplomatic efforts for liberation movements in southern Africa, as well as its economic aid to Africa and other developing countries. Mwalimu said without China's assistance the struggle of the nationalists of Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe might still be continuing. President Nyerere told Ndugu Zhao that Tanzania is examining the performance of its corporations in an effort to speed up national progress.

Ndugu Zhao will return to Dar es Salaam tomorrow when he will have talks with President Nyerere. Later he will visit the Tazara railway authority headquarters and Chinese graves at (Gongo La Mboto).

Visits Zanzibar 12 Jan

EA121150 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1030 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The visiting Chinese premier, Ndugu Zhao Ziyang, is in Zanibar to attend the 19th revolutionary anniversary celebrations.

Ndugu Zhao arrived in Zanzibar this morning and was received at the airport by the chairman of Zanzibar Recolutionary Council, Ndugu Jumbe, the party secretary general, Ndugu Kawana, and other party and government leaders. Ndugu Zhao will today lay the foundation stone at the radio transmitter station at Dole, in Zanzibar.

The Chinese premier will fly back to Dar es Salaam tomorrow and hold official talks with President Nyerere.

Lays Foundation Stone

EA130008 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zanzibar: The PRC premier, who is visiting Tanzania, today laid the foundation stone of the short-wave radio station [as heard] at Dole, 15 kilometers from Zanzibar town, which is being built with a loan from China. The station will cost 17.4 billion shillings when it is completed. Laying the foundation stone is part of the celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of Zanzibar's revolution today.

President Nyerere arrived in Zanzibar this afternoon to participate in the celebrations.

Inviting Ndugu Zhao to lay the foundation stone, Zanzibar Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Television Ndugu Issa Mohamed Suleiman said the station will help to give information on agriculture, health services, and activities for eliminating ignorance. He also said the station will enable the Zanzibar television department to fully supervise the environment of the Tanzanian islands.

MALI

DIARRA, CUBA'S ALMEIDA EXCHANGE TOASTS

AB102027 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, this morning received in audience Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], who is on an official visit to our country. The Cuban vice president brought a message from President Fidel Castro to President Moussa Traore.

The friendship that exists between the two peoples of Cuba and Mali, the constant desire of our two parties and our two governments to strengthen bilateral cooperation, and the firm will of our two states to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement were the subjects that were discussed at length during this audience. This audience was held in the presence of General Amadou Baba Diarra, UPDM assistant secretary general and minister of state for equipment; Mohamed Ag Hammani, secretary for external affairs of the Central Executive Bureau; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; the Cuban ambassador to Mali, and Tidiane (Bissov), diplomatic adviser to the head of state.

The visit of the Cuban vice president, which began last Thursday, ends today. Juan Almeida Bosque will fly to Paris this evening on his way to Havana, the capital of Cuba. The final communique sanctioning the stay of the Cuban delegation was read at noon today in the hall of the Council of Ministers building at Koulouba. We will come to it later. In the meantime, we wish to point out that Gen Amadou Baba Diarra, assistant secretary general of the party, yesterday gave an official dinner in honor of the Cuban vice president and his delegation. Also present were the members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government and the National Assembly, Ambassadors Eduardo Balbin of Cuba and Malik Fazylov of the USSR, the dean of the diplomatic corps. Two toasts were made at the dinner which was highlighted by the national Badema and a small folk group. The first toast was proposed by Gen Amadou Baba Diarra.

[Begin recording] The people of Mali are honored by the friendly visit paid by the representative of a friendly country which has left and continues to leave on the history of our times an indelible mark reflecting one of the most glorious pages of world history.

Mr Vice President, allow me to welcome you and once again on behalf of our party, the UDPM, our people, our secretary general, Moussa Traore, president of the republic and head of government, and on my own behalf. I would also like to welcome the illustrious dignitaries accompanying you.

Mr Vice President, Cuba and Mali, two countries which share the same faith in the ideals of peace, justice, progress, and solidarity, have maintained for more than 2 decades exemplary relations of cooperation sustained by a ever stronger common will, thanks to their total and unequivocal commitment to the aims and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The strict observance of these principles should guide us in the search for solutions to all the problems that our movement faces. Nonalignment remains an established political force which is vital to stability and to the maintenance of world peace and security. This is why we should strengthen it and adapt it to the exigencies of our time.

More than 20 years after the adoption by the United Nations of Resolution 16-4 on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, decolonization is still not complete on the African Continent -- the continent which is, alas, today one of the regions in the world where the increasing number of hotbeds of tension created and maintained by colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, is of great concern to the people who love peace and justice. Indeed, in southern Africa the racist Pretoria regime continues to maintain its apartheid policy with impunity and is stepping up its criminal aggression against the peaceful population of the frontline countries. Mali reaffirms its constant support for the Namibian and South African people in their heroic struggle to regain their freedom and dignity. We affirm that only UN Security Council Resolution 435 will enable the struggling people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO -- their only authentic representative -- to exercise their inalienable right to independence.

As far as the Western Sahara is concerned, we reaffirm our support for the just struggle of the Saharan people to regain their right to self-determination.

Mr Vice President, in the daily struggle for the attainment of our ideals and objectives, the people of Cuba will always have the people of Mali by their side. We are asking you to convey to the people of the Republic of Cuba, to their party and their leader, Commander Fidel Castro, our fraternal greetings and our best wishes for health and prosperity in the new year. We hereby give him the assurance of our solidarity in the struggle for the defense of the principles of nonalignment and of those of the United Nations. We express sincere wishes for the strengthening of cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Mali, and I ask you, Mr Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, to lift your glasses and drink to the prosperity of the peoples of Cuba and Mali and to friendship among all nations and to peace in the world. [end recording]

In turn, Juan Almeida Bosque once again stressed the warm welcome and the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of Mali and Cuba.

[Begin Almeida recording in Spanish with simultaneous translation in French] After expressing my profound gratitude and that of my delegation to the people, party, and Government of the Republic of Mali for their warm welcome, I would like to say that our visit to this historic continent, and in particular to the fatherland of our brother Moussa Traore, affords us the opportunity to observe the warmth of your revolutionary people and leader. We are deeply moved and very pleased that we have had the occasion to meet you and to convey to you the warm, fraternal, and militant greetings from the people of Jose Marti and Fidel Castro to the people and Government of Mali who, in the most great climatic and economic difficulties, are working relentlessly to put an end to the vestiges left by a century of colonial domination and to support the struggle of oppressed people against the exploitation of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and imperialism.

On arriving in this country, we remembered that in January 1965 a Cuban delegation led by heroic fighter Ernesto Che Guevara visited Mali. Che conveyed the deep friendship of our people for Malian people. I felt a deep faith in man and in the struggle for peace and human dignity. We are convinced that this new contact will strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, governments, and parties which go back to the very first years of the triumph of our revoultion and of human independence. We are aware of the difficult times that our world is now experiencing. The disparity between the developed and underdeveloped countries has reached an unprecedented level. The industrialized countries are in a favorable positon; on the one hand there is the power of the multinationals and on the other there is the hunger, poverty, dependence, and defeat of more than half of the world's population.

This is why we must fight to establish a new world economic order and put an end to the alarming unequal exchange between the developed and the underdeveloped countries, between the rich and the poor, between the exploiters and the exploited, to establish a just and lasting peace in the present world.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express on behalf of the people, government and party of Cuba our gratitude for the welcome accorded to my delegation and for the sign of friendship, affection and brotherhood of the people, leaders, government, and party of Mali, and to reiterate to you our permanent support and our best wishes for the well-being of the brotherly Malian people and success in the building of a prosperous society and country.

Long live the UDPM! Long live the Communist Party of Cuba! Long live President Moussa Traore! Long live President Fidel Castro! Long live friendship between Cuba and Mali. [end recording]

We wish to mention that the Cuban vice president will be giving a cocktail party at the Cuban Embassy before boarding his plane at 2250.

Communique on Visit

AB110635 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Communique issued in Bamako on 10 January at the end of Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque's visit to Mali -- read by Mamadou Diawara, adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] Responding to the invitation of the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM] and of the Government of the Republic of Mali, an important delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and Government of the Republic of Cuba led by His Excellency Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Republic of Cuba, paid a friendly official visit to Mali from 6 to 10 January 1983. During their stay, His Excellency Juan Almeida Bosque and the members of his delegation were received in audience by His Excellency Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic.

During the audience, the vice president of the Republic of Cuba delivered to President Traore a personal message from His Excellency Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The Cuban delegation visited Segou and Deribala where it visited the Niger office and the Malian textile company. It also held talks with the Cuban medical team. During the visit, the Cuban delegation was warmly and enthusiastically welcomed, demonstrating the excellent relations of friendship and solidarity between the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Mali. The Cuban side expressed its sincere appreciation for the socioeconomic achievements of that region of Mali.

Talks were held between His Excellency Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Republic of Cuba, and His Excellency General Amadou Baba Diarra, UDPM assistant secretary general and minister of state for equipment. Present at the talks on the Cuban side were: His Excellency Oscar Oramas, vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba; His Excellency Bernardo Munoz, officer in the PCC general department of foreign relations; His Excellency Alfredo (Gurkor) assistant to the vice president on cooperation; and His Excellency Eduardo Barbin Martin, Cuban ambassador to Mali.

Present on the Malian side were: His Excellency Mohamedoun Ag Hammani, secretary for foreign affairs in the Executive Council Bureau; His Excellency Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; His Excellency N'Fagnanama Kone, member of the National Council and minister of agriculture; His Excellency Ngolo Traore, member of the National Council and minister of public health and social affairs; His Excellency N'Tji Idrissa Mariko, member of the National Council and minister of sports, art and culture, and His Excellency Tidiane Cisse diplomatic adviser to the president.

During the talks, the two delegations stressed the good relations between the peoples and Governments of Cuba and Mali. They noted their common will to fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism, whose elimination is essential to maintain the peace, security and social progress of the people of the world.

The Cuban delegation expressed satisfaction with the victories won by the Malian people, their party and government in their struggle to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and to carry out the tasks that are vital to the well being of the people.

The Malian delegation reaffirmed its esteem for and satisfaction with the great successes scored by Cuba in building socialism and the untiring efforts of the Cuban people under the leadership of Commander Fidel Castro.

The two sides expressed the desire to give new impetus to their bilateral cooperation. To this end they undertook to widen, in conformity with the aims defined by their political policies, their relations in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres for the benefit of their two peoples on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides reaffirmed their firm commitment to the smooth operation of the Mali-Cuba joint committee, which is the privileged forum for the intensification of exchanges in all areas.

The two sides welcomed the positive development of relations between the PCC and the UDPM and said they were satisfied with the high level of cooperation between the parties and committeed themselves to consolidating and expanding it.

The Malian side reaffirmed its support for the just demands of the people and Government of Cuba regarding the unconditional restitution of the naval base of Guantanomo and gives it support for the call for a halt to all forms of maneuvers against Cuba, in particular the lifting of the economic blockade against Cuba and the end to all the pressure exerted against that country.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two parties expressed their great concern over the situation in southern Africa and the Western Sahara. Concerning Namibia, the two parties reiterated their support for the struggle being waged by the Namibian people under their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO. The two sides denounced the maneuvers resorted to by the Pretoria regime with the complicity of foreign powers to block the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 so as to impose a neocolonialist settlement flouting the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to independence and thus preserve the foreign interests in the region.

Two two parties strongly condemned the violations and acts of aggression by the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops from the territories which they are forcefully occupying.

The two delegations also strongly rejected all attempts to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban troops that are there at the request of that country. They denounced the maneuvers aimed at delaying the decolonization process of the brotherly people of Namibia in contradiction of UN Resolution 435. They called on the international community to give political, moral and material support to the South African people in their struggle to free themselves from the oppressors of the racist South African regime.

Concerning the situation in the Western Sahara, the two parties renewed their support for the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU demanding that the people of the Western Sahara exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.

The two parties stressed the important support given by the OAU to the struggles of the peoples of Africa and its contribution to the strengthening of the action of African countries to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They urged the African states to work to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the continental organization.

The Cuban and Malian delegations vigorously condemned the invasion of Lebanon and the massacres committed by the Zionist troops against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and expressed their sympathy with the PLO and the progressive Lebanese forces who fought with exemplary courage and heroically resisted the assault of the Zionist army.

The two parties expressed the conviction that there can be no just and lasting peace in the region without the unconditional and total withdrawal of the Zionist troops from occupied Arab territories and the absolute respect for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to form an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

On the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the two parties deplored the great human and material losses that it is causing and noted with concern the damage done by that war to the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement of which the two countries are members. They renewed their appeal to the two brother countries for the immediate halt to a war which profits only the foreign powers.

On the Nonaligned Movement, the two countries reaffirmed their commitment to the aims and principles of this movement and said they were convinced that the safeguarding of the interests of member countries is closely linked with the preservation and consolidation of their sovereignty. In this connection, they agreed to constantly strengthen the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment and to cooperate on the international level, especially at the level of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement which is playing a very important role in the establishment of a new and more just and equitable world economic order. They are of the opinion that the current world economic crisis is impoverishing the underdeveloped countries even more and that the only solution is the establishment of a new order which will ensure the integral development of peoples and remove the disparity in international trade. The Malian delegation congratulated the Cuban Government and in particular Commander Fidel Castro on the remarkable work done during his chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement. It reiterated its commitment to preserve the unity and cohesion of the movement and to work for the success of its guiding principles during the seventh summit which will soon take place in New Delhi.

After examining the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia, the two parties appealed for understanding and harmony among the countries of the region. They also expressed their support for the noble aspiration of the people of the DPRK to reunify their fatherland without any outside interference.

The two parties hailed the progress made by the peoples of South America in their bid to consolidate their national independence. They declared support for the aspirations of all the democratic forces of the region to an independent existence and their right to freely choose their own destiny without outside interference. The two parties declared support for the quest for a peaceful solution to all the problems of the region and in particular to the situation in Salvador.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the results of this official visit which underlines the deep and sincere friendship between the brotherly peoples, governments and parties of Cuba and Mali.

Issued in Bamako on 10 January 1983 under the joint chairmanship of Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Republic of Cuba and General Amadou Bab Diarra, assistatnt secretary general of the UDPM and minister of state for equipment.

[Signed] For the Republic of Cuba, His Excellency Oscar Oramas, vice minister of external relations; for the Republic of Mali, Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation

Almeida Departure Statement

AB111814 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The visit of the Cuban vice president has come to an end. "I now feel like a Malian citizen, like Che Guevara, Commander Guevara, in 1965 after his stay in Mali." This is what Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Republic of Cuba, said while boarding his plane last night at midnight at the end of his 4-day stay in Mali. It is with emotion that Juan Almeida Bosque referred to the warmth of the Malian people and their leaders. He spoke to Daouda Ndiaye:

[Begin Almeida recording in Spanish with simultaneous translation into French] We shall begin by saying that we feel like Malian citizens. We have been in your country almost 5 days and we have felt the warmth of the people, of their leaders and of their president. We have seen how hard they struggle despite the hostile conditions of the place, how they fight and how they try their best to create wealth that benefits the people. We have visited the textile factory, the sugar plant, the animal husbandry center. We have had contact with the people and their leaders and we felt their warmth which showed the relations of friendship between the people of Mali and of Cuba. These relations go back to 1965 with the visit of Comrade Commander Ernesto Che Guevara. Last night at the dinner offered in our honor by Bab Diarra, assistant secretary general of the party, and after his eloquent speech, a Malian band, some of whoes members studied in Cuba, played a song to Che Guevara. I was deeply moved. Those are most unforgettable moments which I shall take with me [words indistinct] this country, the people, their party and their leaders. I wish to say many thanks. [end recording].

SENEGAL

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR SENEGAMBIA MEETING

AB121420 Paris AFP in French 1331 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Dakar, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Gambian President Sir Dawad Jawara arrived in Dakar on Wednesday morning to take part, along with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, in the first session of the Ministerial Council of the Confederation of Senegambia scheduled for Wednesday afternoon in the Senegalese capital.

This session, which will mark the effective beginning of the confederation -- formed by Senegal and Gambia in December 1981 and which came into being last February -- will be followed on Thursday by the first meeting of the Confederal Parliament, another institution of Senegambia.

The ministerial session is taking place following the signing in Banjul on Wednesday of the protocols of application relating to the integration of the armed forces, security and defense of Gambia and Senegal.

TOGO

SONS OF FORMER PRESIDENT IMPLICATED IN COUP PLOT

AB121604 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Lome, Jan. 12 (AFP) -- Two sons of former Togolese President Sylvanus Olympio were behind the alleged plot to assassinate current leader Gnassingbe Eyadema, who overthrew their father in 1963, official sources said today. The sources said Gilchrist and Bonito Olympio hired five British mercenaries to kill General Eyadema at a parade tomorrow, when French President Francois Mitterrand is due in Togo for a two-day visit.

General Eyadema, who came to power himself in 1967, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday that he had been tipped off by "friendly countries" about the plot. The mercenaries were said to be in neighbouring Ghana, where Bonito Olympio runs a business and is reportedly on good terms with Ghanaian leader Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. A similar plot against General Eyadema's life was divulged in 1977, also allegedly from Ghana. A British mercenary named John Tomkins was said to have been involved in both attempts.

Tomorrow is Togo's day of national liberation, the 20th anniversary of the fall of President Olympio, who was murdered during the coup, and the 16th of the army takeover which brought General Eyadema to power after toppling Nicolas Grunitsky, President Olympio's successor. Observers here said that the sons of President Olympio had never forgiven the army for killing their father in the 1963 coup and taking power, albeit with a four year interim period when President Grunitsky was unable to resolve the political crisis in the country.

Exile Group Denies Plot

AB121650 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The Togolese Democratic Movement (MTD), a party in exile opposed to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, asserted in Paris on Wednesday that the plot which was announced on Tuesday by the Togolese authorities was fabricated by the Lome government.

In a communique, the MTD stated that the plot "curiously" resembles "the famous mercenary plot of October-November 1977" which, according to it, was "pure and simple fiction imagined by President Eyadema to distract Togolese and world opinion from the real situation in the country."

"It happens," the communique adds, "that Togo is currently facing another insurmountable economic crisis and it is therefore for this reason that President Eyadema has decided to go back to his old habit: creating imaginary mercenary plots."

Message Delivered to Rawlings

AB121842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] A four-man Togolese delegation led by the minister of interior, Mr Kpotivi Lacle, delivered a special message from President Eyadema of Togo to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the castle. Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Lacle said, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, Ghana and Togo have pledged to maintain friendly relations between them. Mr Lacle, who has since left for home, said he was happy with the warm hospitality accorded to his delegation. The delegation was accompanied to the castle by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the secretary for interior, Mr Johhny Hansen.

EYADEMA NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

AB122120 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the eve of the anniversary of the national liberation day, delivered in Lome on 12 January -- live]

[Text] Togolese citizens, in a few hours we will celebrate, in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and dignity, the anniversary of our national liberation. (?One would be greatly tempted to believe that 2 decades in the life of a nation is very little) if one ignores the diversity and multitude of events that have occurred throughout the history of the Togolese nation. First of all and as tradition demands, at the beginning of the new year I would like to formulate my wishes of good health, peace and happiness for all of you, my fellow citizens in the towns and rural areas. This is also an opportunity for me to present the balance sheet of the year we lived through together. Even during the recent meeting of the National Council held 1 month ago, I had the opportunity to present to you our political, economic, social, and cultural situation. I do not want to talk again about this balance sheet which observers unanimously consider largely positive. I will, therefore, confine myself to the essential.

The 13 January anniversary celebration this year must have for all of us Togolese a particular significance made up of individual and collective meditation on the actions that should progressively lead our country to economic emancipation. You will remember that when exactly 20 years ago your army intervened for the first time in the nation's life, it was to liberate you from a regime of despotism, ofcontempt for man, of the confiscation of power for the benefit of oligarchy -- in short a regime of tyranny. When 16 years ago and with your insistence we agreed to assume the supreme responsibilities of this country, the Togolese Armed Forces also decided to liberate you from another plague: the regime of anarchy, of settling of scores, of irresponsible authorities and of the specter of civil war. Since then, we have undertaken, with your cooperation, to establish peace, to give Togo its authority and place in the comity of nations, to unite and to reconcile all the children of this country, to improve the public finances, to organize our administration in order to make it a veritable instrument of development and to restructure the national economy.

It was with your approval and support for this policy of peace, union and reconciliation and in order to perpetuate this action that we created together the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] to which all the Togolese are now proud to bring their contribution in the interest of nation buidling.

In fact, the construction and maintenance of feeder roads to enable the rural populations to ensure the transportation of their products in the best possible conditions, the realization of the electrification and water supply programs at the main towns of our prefectures, the establishment of a large number of educational and health institutions and especially the introduction of measures to stimulate agricultural production and to discourage speculation have resulted in the progressive transformation of the Togolese landscape. All Togolese must feel a legitimate pride at having directly or indirectly participated in the realization of this balance sheet and become convinced that peace, political stability, union, solidarity, and the will to succeed are the only sure guarantees of progress. However, the (?results) achieved should not at all make us become (?complacent) because the Togolese economy -- like those of most African countries -- now finds itself in a situation of persistent crisis characterized by a constant degradation of the prices of the raw materials produced by our countries and the vertiginous price increases of manufactured goods imported from the industrialized countries.

In fact, because of the nature of its exportable products Togo is suffering from the effects of this endemic crisis. It was thus that the Togolese phosphate company [words indistinct] has registered spectacular decreases of revenue for 3 successive years. Of the 3.7 million tons it can produce, it was able to sell only 2.8 million tons in 1980, 2.2 million tons in 1981 and 1.9 million tons in 1982. At the same time, the prices of the product continued to decrease. The degradation of prices is somewhat worse as far as agricultural export products are concerned. These products -- cocoa and coffee -- also decreased in quantity because of climatic conditions.

As far as the industrial and commercial sectors are concerned, the situation does not seem to be particularly brilliant because of the effects of the general recession which has affected the level of activity of the enterprises and commercial houses.

On the other hand, the policy of the green revolution, which we have applied together in the discipline prescribed by the RPT, enabled all the Togolese in our towns and rural areas to eat sufficiently and to drive away from their homes the specter of famine and the plagues that always accompany it. It was thanks to the slogan of self-sufficiency in food introduced by the organs of the RPT and which we all obeyed like staunch militants that our country organized itself to produce the goods necessary for the feeding of the Togolese people. This is why, as far as I am concerned, I will continue to invite you to persevere on this path because no one will come from outside to develop our land in order to feed us. Our true independence will increasingly assert itself through the pride and dignity we will feel by ceasing to beg for alms every year. Besides, in the present situation where all countries are faced with specific problems in various degrees, I do not think there is any country that will be prepared to come to our aid.

During the recent meeting of the National Council of the RPT, I denounced the faults committed by some officials of our administration, some directors general as well as some cadres of our state companies. I will continue to invite them to have more respect for (?state property). They must demonstrate more loyalty, more of a sense of citizenship, patriotism and especially honesty. In any case, the people and their party and government will not allow a handful of conscienceless individuals to continue to indulge in wastage and economic sabotage in the Togo of the new deal nor will they allow the resurgence of the disorder and anarchy of the long-forgotten past.

Togolese citizens, within 16 years we perpetuated peace and forged national unity. These 16 years of life in common have enabled us to become aware of the need for solidarity among all the citizens of this country. By accepting with firm courage and determination, the salutary measures taken by the party and the government, you have demonstrated your political maturity. By understanding the need to contribute to the solidarity fund, you agreed to guarantee a serene future for the country and the entire people.

Togolese citizens, we must become increasingly aware of the very serious and merciless nature of the present economic realities which compel us to rely only on our own strength by redoubling our efforts to ensure more fruitful work in order to create for the future generations the best conditions for a dialogue leading to the new, more just and equitable economic order we are eagerly looking forward to. (?It is in an atmosphere) of true union and stability that we are preparing to celebrate this anniversary of our national liberation which coincides with the official visit to our country of a great friend of the Third World and (?sincere champion of the prices of its) raw materials. I mean Francois Mitterrand, the president of the Republic of France.

Although we are rejoicing over the peace and stability we have been enjoying for 16 years now and which we are determined to maintain at all costs, we cannot, unfortunately, ignore the sufferings and humiliations of the brotherly African peoples who are victims of the damage of war and of human injustice.

Today, thanks to the desire of the Chadian people to live in peace and to the determination of their new leaders to put a stop to this fratracidal war which has lasted too long, the Chadians are prepared to rebuild their ravaged fatherland. On the other hand, other regions in Africa continue to be the theaters of armed struggle whether they are liberation struggles like in South Africa and Namibia or struggles of resistance against conquest or hegemony [words indistinct]. In short, these struggles can (?affect) Africa's impetus.

It is here that the role of our continental organization, the OAU, should be of prime importance. We are compelled to note that the OAU itself is unfortunately involved in its own internal contradictions. After the two attempts to convene a summit meeting of the pan-African organization for a dialogue and exchange of views in the interest of the progress of the African Continent, we must now admit that the OAU is passing through the greatest crisis of its history. It will be thanks to our common will, to our determination not to yield (?to attempts of division that are contradictory) to our African realities, to our deep sense of responsibility [words indistinct] that we can help the OAU to emerge greater from the trial. It is by combining our efforts that we can overcome the present difficulties.

In this difficult period characterized by an uncertain future, all the peoples of the world who believe in a common destiny for all men should come closer together in order to share their preoccupations and hopes so as to hasten the advent of a new, more equitable and humane world.

Togolese citizens, the year 1983 which we have just begun promises to be particularly difficult for almost all countries and even for those which we have so far considered as free from recession. As far as we Togolese are concerned, we have faith in our will, courage and determination to rapidly realize the economic and financial redress of our country. This is why I invite all my fellow countrymen -- functionaries and officials of the public administration and of the private sector, the members of the liberal professions, the people of the rural areas, the artisans, traders and so on to become aware of their responsibilities, to redouble their efforts and to ensure an increasingly rigorous management of the affairs they are called upon to manage in the superior interest of the national community. The austerity policy we inaugurated since the beginning of the crisis and which should be (?pursued) will lead us to the final victory. We have confidence in the destiny of Togo and we will triumph. This task which we are taking together with you to redress the situation is not above our strength. This is why, despite the present difficult economic situation, we have again decided this year to exempt our rural people from the payment of the civic tax. We have also decided to grant all common law offenders a remission of one-fourth of their penalty.

As far as I am concerned, I remain deeply convinced that if all the economic operators -- both national and foreign -- take advantage of this climate of peace and stability to ensure the prosperity of their affairs, [words indistinct] will be able to find original methods of (?participation) in the individual and collective task of construction of the Togo of the new deal. This is because it is in unity and solidarity that we will build Togo and make it an independent and prosperous nation. Long live Togo, long live 13 January, the anniversary of our national liberation.

UPPER VOLTA

MICHEL, GHANAIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS BORDER INCIDENTS

AB122134 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Kafando Michel received in audience this afternoon the vice president of the International Financial Society. Minister Kafando then received the charges d'affaires of the Netherlands and that of Ghana. Talks with the charge d'affaire of Ghana mainly concerned certain incidents related to the movement of persons at the Ghana-Upper Volta border.

ANGOLA

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PRC FORMALLY ESTABLISHED

NC121702 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, Jan 12 (AFP) -- China today formally established diplomatic relations with Angola, the only remaining country in Africa apart from South Africa with which it did not have such links. After several months of negotiations a joint communique was signed here by Angolan Ambassador to France Luis Jose de Almeida and Chinese Charge d'Affaires Wang Jin.

China formally recognised the Angolan Government in Luanda last September, having severely criticised the ruling People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) for its strong support from the Soviet Union when it came to power in 1975. At that time Beijing backed the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement and to a lesser extent the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Since then the FNLA has become virtually inactive and UNITA is supported and supplied by South Africa. Beijing recently denied that it was still aiding UNITA. The establishment of links between Luanda and Beijing comes towards the end of an 11-nation tour of Africa -- which has not included Angola -- by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The tour, aimed at showing China's support for the Third World, was also marked by a meeting in Zambia between Mr Zhao and leaders of the South African and Namibian nationalist movements (ANC and SWAPO). He pledged Chinese support for the two groups, which have been traditionally much closer to Moscow.

GABON'S RAWIRI BRINGS BONGO MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS

AB121423 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP) -- Gabonese First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri arrived in Luanda yesterday with a message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Speaking to newsmen soon after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, Mr Rawiri denied allegations that his country has granted asylum to Angolan opposition members since the declaration of independence in Angola in 1975. According to him, the Gabonese authorities have neither identified nor discovered Angolan opposition members on Gabonese territory. "If it had been so," he stressed, "we would have taken appropriate measures. If there had been Angolans in Gabon who are opposed to the Angolan regime, they would have been driven away immediately." Questioned about his country's position on the constant South African aggression against Angola, Mr Rawiri explained that Gabon is a brother country to Angola, and for this reason wants Angola to live in total tranquillity, independence, and peace.

On the problem facing the OAU, the first deputy prime minister stated that Gabon regrets that the 19th summit of the heads of state and government of the organization did not take place in Tripoli, Libya, and expressed the hope that the continental organization's present crisis would soon be settled to enable Africa regain its unity. "Gabon," he added, "is not dismayed but rather hopeful that African heads of state will meet soon and try to find ways and means of solving the problems trying to divide the continent."

LUANDA: S. AFRICA PLANS NEW INVASION

EA101220 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Head of the South African Armed Forces General Viljoen has indicated that racist South Africa is preparing a new large-scale attack against our country. Using tactics usually employed by Pretoria's militarist propaganda, the South African general, absurdly, has blamed the People's Republic of Angola for the action that resulted in the death of eight South African soldiers in Namibian territory.

According to the version the racist authorities put out, last Thursday's attempt was committed from Angolan territory and so some observers interpret Gen Viljoen's statement as an announcement of a new invasion of Angola, which as an announcement of a new invasion of Angola, which the Angolan authorities have already warned of on several occasions.

In connection with this, a recent edition of the Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL pointed out that South Africa is entertaining plans for a new invasion of our country with a view to extending South African occupation up to Lubango city. According to information received by that newspaper, a South African expert on Namibian affairs said a so-called General Staff of the puppet UNITA band would be installed in the capital of Huila Province and, after that, what could be called a state of Angolan and Namibian puppets in the pay of the South African regime would be created.

For the Pretoria authorities who, with Washington's support, are trying to impose a neocolonial solution to the Namibian problem, the above plan would serve as an alternative to the UN plan on Namibia.

What is more, Israeli military instructors in Namibia are training Angolan puppets in the pay of Pretoria so they can mount terrorist activity in our territory -- according to reports circulated by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. The newspaper adds that the Zionist state of Israel, with the approval of its main supporter, the United States, is also assisting the racist Pretoria regime in its attempt to suppress the forces of liberty.

CAPTURED UNITA PRISONERS ADMIT RSA TRAINING

AB101112 Luanda ANGOP in French 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Cuito Cuanavale (Kuando-Kubango), 10 Jan (ANGOP) -- Some members of the armed groups of the pro-South African National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, arrested by the 16th Brigade of the Angolan Armed Forces during the "Lupire Campaign" in Kuando-Kubango Province which borders on Namibia and Zambia, have told the press in Cuito Cuanavale that they were trained by South African instructors to carry out operations in Angola.

In their statements to the journalists, two of the prisoners -- Pascoal Cassanga, a sergeant (30), and Adolfo Pedro Massamba, a junior officer (29) -- as well as another element, Manuel Tome, who surrendered to the Angolan authorities on 18 November in Kuando-Kubango Province, disclosed that during the first 2 months of 1982, they were taken to the northeastern region of Namibia and that in March, April, and May 1982 they began their training in Namibia and southern Angola under South African instructors in order to launch large-scale operations at the end of the year.

According to the prisoners, the training and preparation of the troops was undertaken by elements of the South African Army at the Runtu base in Namibia, near the Angolan border with the Caprivi Strip, and that these men even succeeded in penetrating Angolan territory.

For this purpose, the South African Armed Forces placed at the disposal of the Angolan counterrevolutionary organization means of transportation, arms, uniforms, and foodstuffs. The prisoners said that the means of transportation of the forces and war materials consisted of "Magirus" trucks made in West Germany.

SKEPTICISM OVER SOVIET INTENTIONS REPORTED

MB121222 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The official Angolan journal says a group of militants of the ruling Angolan MPLA Party who have been detained by the authorities were guilty of lack of respect for President Eduardo dos Santos and of behaving like factionalists.

Commenting on the four detained men, whom it called "enemies of the Angolan revolution," the journal said the imprisoned handful of militants had acted in the same way as other splinter movements such as the active revolt group which came out against the late Agostinho Neto in 1974, and those involved in the 1977 coup plot which had sought an all-black leadership. In its editorial the journal said the death of President Neto in 1979 had encouraged the internal reaction which had always backed opponents of the Angolan revolution and waited for an appropriate moment for an assault on the party leadership.

Observers in Luanda say the detention of senior members of the party means that the moderates within the party are winning the struggle for power. They also say scepticism against the intentions of the Soviet Union is also spreading in Luanda after reports that President Neto was deliberately assassinated by the Kremlin because he wanted to turn to the West for aid. The reports were based on statements made in Paris by President Neto's personal physician for 15 years. The Cuban doctor fled from Luanda when his patient died and told Western intelligence services in Paris that President Neto had been murdered on the orders of the late Soviet leader, Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

In Lisbon the influential newspaper, EXPRESSO, said recent events in Luanda were a clear indication that there was an all-out offensive against the radicals of the MPLA government.

ANGOP REFUTES REPORTS OF INTERNAL DISSENT

AB121307 Luanda ANGOP in French 1025 GMT 12 Jan 83

[ANGOP commentary: "The Enemies of the Angolan Revolution"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP) -- Since the beginning of the MPLA's armed struggle for the conquest of national independence, imperialism has engaged in numerous attempts and maneuvers to discredit the revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people, undermine the support and enthusiasm of the underprivileged masses exploited by colonialism, and sabotage from within the realization of the just objectives which the sense of reality and wisdom of the great leader, Agostinho Neto, had defined for the movement. The successive involuntary starts experienced on the MPLA's revolutionary path since the Viriato da Cruz revolt -- the "active revolt," the so-called "eastern revolt" -- were no more than destabilization maneuvers which were doomed to failure and which carried away with them their authors to ensure the cohesion of the movement founded on the strength of the people.

All sorts of pressure and intimidation were exerted on the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution with the vain intention of pushing the MPLA onto the path of compromise, reconciliation, unity without principle and therefore of deviation from the revolutionary principles defined by the movement.

All this was resisted by the MPLA and President Agostinho Neto whose political sense had always been coherent in the defense of the just line of conduct and interests of our workers and rural people until the most serious hours of our history.

The conquest of independence through blood and sweat by the combatants on the memorable night of 11 November 1975 was followed by the difficult march on the path of socialism in order to rebuild a country destroyed by war, deprived of cadres, and persecuted by some puppet movements supported by imperialism and having sure bases in hostile neighboring countries.

It was therefore necessary for the MPLA to undertake the struggle on the diplomatic front and it defeated the hypocritical argument of the champions of peace at all costs, of African brotherhood and of reconciliation of estranged brothers. And truth triumphed once again: Africa and the world have recognized the soundness of the principles being defended by the MPLA-Labor Party and the inalienable right of the Angolan people to adopt the political system most in accordance with their objective -- the reconstruction of a socialist society without the exploited nor exploiters.

The desertions then began and the pressures then increased as well as efforts to make the MPLA-Labor Party adopt the most flexible positions which could promote the designs of the imperialists who wanted to introduce by all means the virus of intrigue and foment division within the leadership and the people themselves. The imperialists were taking advantage of the material shortcomings, the low level of education, the petty bourgeois ideas of many cadres, and of other contradictions still prevailing in the Angolan society in the present phase of our revolution.

Later -- and still in the orbit of imperialism -- the authors of the May 1977 subversive attempt thought the time had come to impose once again on the movement on orientation that was contrary to its principles and based on an opportunist radicalism with racial undertones. The unfortunate event represented by the physical disappearance of President Agostinho Neto made the internal reactionaries -- who have always combined their efforts with those of the detractors of the Angolan revolution -- believe that a propitious time had come to launch an attack on the country's leadership, to establish a subtle network of intrigues, to sow the seeds of division within the party itself, and to seek the most unlikely allies, the most intolerable pretexts, and the most unacceptable motives.

The band of internal reactionaries associated itself with all the ineffectual revolutionaries and shameless promoters of interference who, incapable of conducting a true revolution in their respective countries, confine themselves to making guesses concerning foreign revolutions and to watching the Angolan revolution with one eye and from a safe distance -- knowing that there is hooting going on here and that there is no port wine [as received] and anxious to see their evil and shameful intentions become a reality.

The reactionary press of the whole world then changed itself into the cherished vehicle of the most senseless reports on the revolutionary process going on in our country, on the alleged internal struggle within the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party said to have split into supporters of the "hard line" and "moderates" who are in favor of either Moscow or the West and into supporters and opponents of our internationalist support for Namibia etc.... The most fantastic reports are being spread about the leaders of the People's Republic of Angola, the relationship between them, their political leanings and worst of all -- about their support or opposition to the presence in Angola of the internationalist Cubans who have been helping to consolidate the Angolan revolution in every respect.

This press and even journalists who have never dared to utilize pity as a weapon against the abuses of colonialism are now posing as the champions of a handful of militants who, in the comfort of their offices or of their rearguard positions, judged it opportune to show a lack of respect toward the highest officials of the party and state, forgetting the heroic efforts of the Angolan Armed Forces which, at the vanguard of the fight, are shedding their blood in order to guarantee the integrity of the fatherland and the very right of these proteesters to express their opinions.

In these lucubrations, some international information organs played an active role with the support of some correspondents allied with the internal reactionaries who are sparing no effort to feed their passion and promote the propagation of their most inconceivable intentions. It is these very people who have resumed the attack, insinuating that there have been secret contacts aimed at opening negotiations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the puppet groups, that simple measures have been taken against militants who adopted incorrect positions and that there is very serious disagreement and internal struggle between the factions within the party.

The MPLA-Labor Party created by Agostinho Neto "under the silent gaze of Lenin" will continue its irrevocable march toward scientific socialism and, strengthened by the will of the people, will carry on its struggle for the defense of the most legitimate interests of the workers and the rural populations because it is convinced that the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will always play with the greatest conviction the role of "firm first line trench of the revolution in Africa."

LESOTHO

MILITARY CHIEFS DENY SOUTH AFRICA'S CLAIM

MB111311 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The commander of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, LPF, Major General J.M. Matela, has dismissed as unmitigated lies the South African Defense Force's claim that the LPF was responsible for civilian casualties of last month's South African invasion of Lesotho.

Major General (Lekganye) [as heard] was reacting to last weekend's edition of the South African newspaper the RAND DAILY MAIL which quotes South African Defense Force sources as having claimed that civilian casualties of the invasion could have been hit when members of the LPF started firing at the South African invaders. The South African Defense has also claimed that they telephoned Brigadier Ramotsokane, deputy commander of the LPF, and that he immediately ordered the Lesotho forces to withdraw when he was told that the South African operation was directed only against ANC refugees.

Dismissing the claim, Maj Gen (Lekganye) said that it was a well-known fact that both the ANC refugees and the Basotho people who were killed during South Africa's invasion were shot pointblank and that they were all asleep in their beds when they were killed. Maj Gen (Leikganye) also added that all the LPF's encounters with the South Africans were nowhere near the houses attacked. The suggestion of a crossfire was therefore totally repugnant, he said.

Concerning the allegations that the deputy commander of the LPF, Brig Ramotsokane, ordered LPF units to withdraw after being informed by South Africans that the raid was aimed at ANC targets only, Maj Gen (Lekganye) said this was very interesting as it contradicted a version which had been earlier made by South Africa. He said that, recently, the South Africans had claimed that they had negotiated with Major General S. Molapo for the withdrawal of LPF units.

After realizing that the claim was a patent blunder which could not be sold to anybody, as Maj Gen Molapo is not connected with the LPF, the South Africans were trying another fabrication, by which they wanted to give the impression that their massacre of innocent and defenseless people, including women and children, was sanctioned by Lesotho authorities. The LPF commander said that in any case, under the LPF's command structure, it would not have been possible for Brig Ramotsokane to pull back the LPF units as claimed. Maj Gen (Lekganye) also expressed the hope that the world would not be deceived by these cheap fabrications of people, who are not denigrating the LPF for the first time.

He recalled that in the past, the South Africans and their bootlickers, the so-called LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] had blamed the LPF for some deaths in Lesotho, for which South Africa had certainly been responsible. He said that if the South African raid had not been carried out so nakedly, South Africa would have most certainly tried to blame the LPF for the killing of ANC refugees in much the same way it was now concocting a story about the Basotho victims of the raid having been killed by the LPF. Maj Gen (Lekganye) concluded by reiterating that there had never been any ANC bases in Lesotho, and the continuing fabrications by South Africa are meant to sanctify their raid on Lesotho.

UN MISSION ON MASERU RAID ARRIVES 11 JAN

MB111732 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The United Nations mission led by the under secretary general and coordinator of special political questions, His Excellency Mr (Abdullah el-Farah) arrived in Maseru this afternoon. The purpose of the mission's visit is to inspect damage done by the South African Defense Force's attack on Maseru last month. The mission was met by the minister of foreign affairs, information and broadcasting, the Honorable Sidi Molapo, and top officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior. Other members of the UN mission come from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees headquarters in Geneva. The mission will depart on Sunday.

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR DROUGHT RELIEF AID

LD130400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Government of Mozambique today launched an appeal to the international community for emergency food aid following the worst drought in 50 years in our country.

Addressing the diplomatic corps and international organizations accredited to Maputo, the vice president of the national commission for the prevention of and fight against natural disasters, Aranda da Silva, said that the drought in Mozambique now affects over 4 million people, particularly in central and southern provinces.

Aranda da Silva also told the diplomatic corps that the lack of rain in the country will result in a loss estimated at 100,000 tons of cereals in the current agricultural campaign. Seventy percent of the main cattle raising areas are also serious affected.